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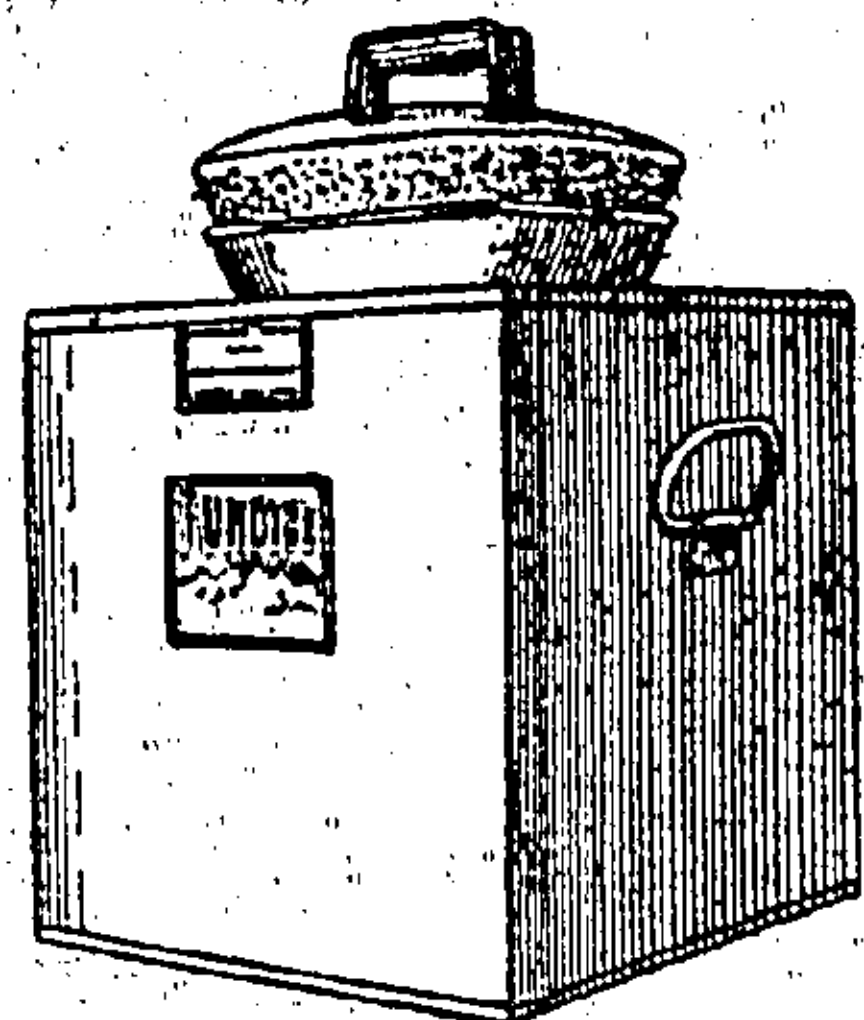
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HALF-CASTES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GOVERNMENT FACING A GROWING PROBLEM.

GENERAL HERTZOG WILL NOT AGREE TO RACIAL EQUALITY.

"NATIVES AS MENACE TO WHITE CIVILISATION."

[EXCLUSIVE TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

Cape Town (U.P.).—South Africa to-day is face to face with its greatest problem—that of the future of the native and the half caste (or coloured man)—and upon the solution of that great problem will to a great extent depend the future of white civilisation in the sub-continent.

At the moment of writing there are two distinct lines of thought. On the one side it is argued that the native, increasing in numbers, is a menace to the white man and may in time outvote as well as outnumber him. On the other it is held that the native-like white man is entitled to economic recognition and that the real test should be equality for all civilised men no matter what the colour of their skins.

Opposite Views.

But, in addition to these lines of thought, which may be set down as the views of the opposing political parties, there is yet a third, and in this case thought has been transformed into action. For many years the Mine Workers Union—the great body which embraces within its ranks all the white workers on the Witwaters and Gold Mines—has resolutely refused to admit to membership any man with a trace of colour in him. Within the last few days, however, the Union has made a complete rightabout turn and has decided to insert in its constitution a new clause laying down that one of the objects of the Union is "to use every legitimate means to induce all persons employed in the mining industry to become members."

This clause which is to become operative at once, means of course that the colour bar has been abandoned and that all those coloured men employed on the surface of the mines will now be eligible for membership and may even be allowed to go down the mines themselves. There are those who for years have resisted this decision. They have feared that the removal of the colour bar would lead to a great increase of coloured men on the mines with a consequent lowering of status and rates of pay. Those who have always held these fears to be groundless are now saying that too long have the white workers relied on colour bars, legal and otherwise, to protect their interests. They point to the recent decision of the Typographical Union to admit Indians in Natal into their ranks.

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Union, they show that several other of the smaller unions have no colour bar and they hail the decision of the Mine Workers Union as one which in the long run must better the conditions both of the white and coloured workers on the Rand.

Parliament Busy.

This decision has been taken at a moment when Parliament has been occupied with a debate on the Native question which has already lasted a week and the end of which is not yet.

There have been few signs that the native—civilised though he may be—will win equality with the white man. Indeed the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, has declared that he will never agree to concede such equality.

The Premier, whose Native Bills have been the subject of this debate, looks upon the native as a menace to white civilisation. No matter that since 1900 the white electorate has increased by 45,740 as against a native increase of 84,377, he says that if the native were granted equality the whites might as well "pack up our traps and leave the country to the natives."

At the moment the natives, except in the Cape Province, have no vote. In the Cape some 15,000 of them have. The coloured man in the Cape comes, to the European voters' roll on a salary or property ownership qualification. In the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and Natal he has no vote at all.

The 15,000 native voters in the Cape Province are the ones the Government wish to be rid of. They are well disposed towards the coloured man (or half caste).

Two Bills Introduced.

To further this policy, the Prime Minister has introduced two Bills—the Natives Representation in Parliament Bill and the Coloured Persons Rights Bill. Put briefly the Government proposes that the natives shall be represented in Parliament by first two and later four Senators. The coloured people outside the Cape Province they propose shall be represented by one Senator.

There has been much manoeuvring in this Joint Session. The Opposition led by General Smuts while strenuously opposing both Bills at every stage have refused to move amendments—indeed, have gone to the length of crossing the floor and

voting with the Government when amendments have been proposed. They decline altogether to take any responsibility for the measures.

The motive of the Government in bringing forward its proposals practically on the eve of a General Election has been more than once challenged. Nobody knows better than General Hertzog that under the Act of Union a two-thirds majority in the joint sitting of both Houses is necessary before the Bills can pass.

On the second reading of the Natives Representation Bill the Government majority was only 12 in a House of 145 members. On the Coloured Persons Rights Bill the majority fell to seven in a house of 145.

Why then—it is asked—waste time on the Bills unless the time of Parliament is to be wasted in order that the Prime Minister may be able to go to the country and say that the Opposition have prevented him from carrying out his Native policy?

Turn of the Native.

There is little doubt that he will use, as he has threatened to do, his defeat in this joint sitting of the two Houses as his main argument for asking the country to return him to power.

But what if he is returned to power? His majority cannot be greater and may be much less than it is to-day—and in that case he will still be faced with the impossibility of securing a two-thirds majority.

General Smuts has pleaded time and again that a settlement of the Native question can come about only by agreement between the various parties. He has pleaded that the matter be once more sent back to a National Convention to be hammered out as the Constitution of the Union itself was hammered out.

Probably no individual party to-day is united on this issue but more and more it is being recognised that the natives have a right to be consulted on their future.

If General Hertzog insists on hurrying the question into the political arena of party politics for the Election campaign, his greatest danger may probably spring from such decisions as the Mine Workers Union in admitting the coloured man to equality of membership. It is the turn of the coloured man to-day—it may not be very many years before it is the turn of the native.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(April 11.)

Property Auction No. 166, Hollywood Road, and 45 and 37 Squares Street, Lammerts, 3 p.m.

Tennis Championship: Singles Final, H.K.C.C. courts.

Football: Senior Division: Recreation v. Royal Artillery.

University Education Society Lecture: "The Moral aim of a School," Union Assembly Room, 5 p.m.

H.K.A.D.C. "The Dover Road," Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Mysterious Lady."

World Theatre: "The King of Kings."

Star Theatre: "Love Hungry."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Friday.

(April 12.)

Christian Fellowship meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

St. Stephen's College, Annual Sports, 2 p.m.

Monthly meeting, H.K. Referees' Association, Scandal Point, 8 p.m.

H.K.A.D.C. "The Dover Road," Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Mysterious Lady."

World Theatre: "The King of Kings."

Star Theatre: "Love Hungry."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

H.M.S. Kent Dance Club, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant.

European Mails: Inward: Europe via Suez (Kalyan), and via Siberia (Naldera).

Saturday.

(April 13.)

Extra Race meeting, Happy Valley.

Tennis: Ladies Recreation Club, Mixed Doubles.

Cricket: H.K.C.C. v. "The Rest" at 2 p.m.

Diocesan Boys' School: Speech Day, 3.30 p.m.

H.K.A.D.C. "The Dover Road," Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

The New Bannard English Comedy Company: "A Cuckoo in the Nest" Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Mysterious Lady."

World Theatre: "The King of Kings."

Star Theatre: "Circus Rookies" and "A dog's Life."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails: Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Naldera), 10.30 a.m.

Sunday.

(April 14.)

Second Sunday after Easter.

World Theatre: "The King of Kings."

Star Theatre: "Circus Rookies" and "A dog's Life."

English Comedy Company: "The Ringer" Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Monday.

(April 15.)

Tennis: Championship Doubles Final, S.A. and H.D. Rumjahn v. J.S. McEachran and L. Goldman.

English Comedy Co.: "Thank" Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

European Mails: Outward: Europe via Victoria, B.C., 5 p.m. and via Siberia, 6 p.m. (President Cleveland).

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THE PYRAMIDS AS SUNDIALS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY
THEORY.

ESTABLISHING A CALENDAR.

LONDON (U.P.).—An extraordinary, but apparently well-founded theory that the solution of the mystery of the Pyramids will show that they were built as sundials, may be tested this year by Mr. M. B. Cotsworth, Director of the International Fixed Calendar League.

Mr. Cotsworth, who has devoted 40 years of research to the evolution and unification of the calendar, has written to the Egyptian Government asking permission to erect on the top of the Great Pyramid a model of its original apex. If this request is granted he will proceed at once to Egypt and conduct an exhaustive series of experiments.

His first step after reconstructing a model of the apex will be to level off the "shadow floor" on the north side of the Great Pyramid so that the movements of the Pyramid's shadow may be traced with mathematical exactness.

A Practical Race.

The generally accepted theory that the Egyptians built their series of stupendous pyramids merely as royal graves will not hold, declared Mr. Cotsworth in an interview. "No other race in history was so eminently practical as the Egyptians."

"Consider the facts of the case: The welfare and prosperity of the nation depended on increasing the production of grain and other food supplies, not only for themselves but for export to neighbouring countries. It was the exact knowledge of the seasons, acquired as I believe, by the priests with the aid of the pyramids, that first enabled the Egyptians to produce two crops a year instead of one."

"More perfect pyramids later erected produced such accuracy that the Egyptians were enabled to obtain three crops of durum, their most important grain. A delay of even a few days in sowing seed for such important third crops brought bad harvests, which in turn endangered their national life and prosperity."

According to Mr. Cotsworth the earliest pyramids were built experimentally to measure the sun-shadow cast at noon. It would thus have been possible to found a calendar based on the days of the shortest and longest shadows.

Detailed Calculations.

Later when the pyramids were built higher and with truer slopes the priests were able to work out calculations in great detail and to develop a system of geometry, surveying, astronomy and complete systems of time, weights and measurements.

"But the most important use of the pyramids," continued Mr. Cotsworth, "was to develop the secret calendar which preserved for them a monopoly of accurate knowledge as to the recurrence of the seasons. In a country which had no ready method of reckoning time, and yet whose livelihood depended upon the agricultural output, it was only natural that the caste who were able to keep a monopoly on information as to exactly the right dates for sowing so as to produce the maximum number of crops, should be able to exercise an all-powerful influence."

"These high priests acquired in time the knowledge that the year was 362 of a day longer than 365 days, but they kept their knowledge secret because the insertion of a leap-day into their calendar would have possibly shorn them of power."

The aim of the Fixed Calendar League of which Mr. Cotsworth is director is to secure the world-wide adoption of an unchanging calendar of 13 months of four weeks each, with the one odd day of the year to be called "Zero Day" and to fall between the end of one year and the commencement of the next.

HYDROPHONES FOR FISHERS.

NEW USE FOR WAR
APPARATUS.

LONDON (U.P.).—Apparatus, used during the world war to locate enemy submarines, is now being used to locate fish. This fact was revealed by Rear-Admiral H. P. Douglas, hydrographer of the Navy, in a speech to the Royal Geographical Society.

"Increasing numbers of ships have been fitted with echo-sounding apparatus," he said, "despite the conservatism of the sailor and his inclination to look askance at any new-fangled invention."

"Fifteen trawlers have now been fitted, and the echo sound has proved of value to the fishing industry. Apart from its assistance to the trawler from the point of view of navigation, it has proved of inestimable value in finding the banks where the skipper knows that the fishing is good."

ZANE GREY'S LATE SCHOONER.

IN TROUBLE IN THE
"PACIFIC."

FIRST MATE'S STORY.

HONOLULU (U.P.).—Two men washed overboard and a broken rudder were only details in the misfortunes of the three-masted schooner *Marchal Foch* which was towed into Honolulu by the Japanese freighter *Victoria Maru*.

First Mate Louis Tapoto, one of those washed overboard, described the accident which befell him in broken English and French.

"The seaman Tefa, and I went out to reef the jib," he said. "A wire ladder runs alongside the jib-boom, fast at one end and hooked at the other. This ladder gave away and we fell into the sea. We were not afraid—no sharks."

"But the water was cold. It is the second time I have fallen overboard. The third time —"

Tapoto gave an expressive shrug to his shoulders.

"The sea was running high and they had difficulty in putting out a boat. But they found us. It took them two hours."

Christmas Island.

The *Marchal Foch* used to belong to Zane Grey, writer of romances of the desert and sea. She was called the "Fisherman" then. Grey sold the vessel to an American company that operated her for a year or so, running between Tahiti and Los Angeles. Another sale found her under the French flag. She sailed from Tahiti for Christmas Island, picking up copra cargo and passengers. She carried a crew of 14 and six passengers bound for San Francisco.

The vessel was nearing the Hawaiian when the storm broke which resulted in the mishap to Tapoto and Tefa. On the following day, Captain Emile Brisson, a very youthful Frenchman, noticed the ship was not obeying her helm. He investigated and found the rudder post was broken.

For four days the crew of the schooner worked hard to rig a "gouvernail de fortune" or jury rudder. It was composed of heavy spars, lashed together. The rudder was dropped into the sea behind, floating like a raft in tow. Ropes leading to the ship enabled the rudder to be swung to port or starboard. This crude rudder was the thing upon which Captain Brisson pinned his hopes for reaching port.

Shortly after the rudder was rigged, however, the *Marchal Foch* was becalmed. The schooner had auxiliary engines, but only enough fuel and oil to carry her 300 miles. Captain Brisson took his position and discovered he was 700 miles from Honolulu.

On the sixth day after breaking the rudder the *Victoria Maru* was sighted. A distress signal was displayed which the Japanese vessel sighted, and Captain Mochi Matsuzaki turned the steamer around and towed the schooner to Honolulu from the position 700 miles to the north-west.

Captain Brisson declared he thought he could safely bring the schooner into port with the jury rudder and save the heavy towing charges, but he did not wish to take chances with the lives of his passengers, including two women and three children.

The passengers were Tahitians who had been working on coconut plantations on Christmas Island.

AIR-SEAPORT FOR LONDON.

WOOLWICH AS SITE
SUGGESTED.

"Germany last year was flying commercially some 45,000 miles a day against our daily average of 2,000 miles," said Brig-General P. R. C. Groves, secretary-general of the Air League, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce. "Our total air fleet consists of but twenty-one commercial machines, while France and Germany each have many hundreds."

"We are now about to extend our Cairo-Basra service to Karachi, and connect London by services (partly by air and partly by train) with Cairo. This would be a great advance but for the fact that we are only adding four machines to our air fleet."

"Obvious Need."

"An obvious need is a service from Hull to Hamburg by flying boat. This would bring Hamburg within four and a half hours of Hull, as against twenty-six hours by steamer and given air communications between Liverpool and Hull, the saving in journey time between Liverpool and Hamburg would be twenty-four hours."

"Hamburg is also a terminus of the 49,000 miles of air routes which offer air mail contact with parts of Asia and Africa."

"Another most desirable air line would be one by flying boat from London to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and the Baltic. There is a suitable site for a flying boat base for London at Rosham Ferry, near Woolwich."

WILL POINCARÉ RETIRE?

HEALTH AND HOME
REASONS.

RADICALS ALSO MAKING
THINGS UNEASY.

PARIS (U.P.).—M. Poincaré is showing growing signs of anxiety to retire from active politics, and, if this comes to pass, there will be but one reason, viz., the family budget. Madame Poincaré is actively campaigning in the Poincaré home for her husband to retire and resume his law practice. She contends that he has served his country as much as one man can be expected to do, and that the family fortune has suffered by this patriotic devotion.

In fact, M. Poincaré instead of earning nearly one million francs a year as a lawyer, is paid 150,000 francs annually as President of the Council. He also draws pay as a Senator, but the two salaries together give him far less than he spends.

Feverish Activity.

Madame Poincaré makes no secret of her fears for her husband's health. She insists that despite his robust appearance, he is greatly tired by his feverish activity. He is at his office every morning before his clerks arrive and when he starts home late in the evening, he carries under his arm a portfolio loaded with homework.

During the past two months, M. Poincaré has appeared on the verge of resigning a number of times. He has been dissuaded with difficulty, once heading the urgent requests of President Doumergue, who urged him to carry on until the reparations problem is solved.

There is also a political reason for M. Poincaré's wish to resign with his cabinet. He was obliged, during the last crisis, to reorganize his cabinet by leaving outside the two principal groups which declined to allow their members to accept portfolios, the Radicals and the Socialists.

Now the Radicals regret their hasty decision and want to be represented in the Government. They are making things uneasy for the present cabinet, so that it will grow weary and resign and make room for a new government, for the Radicals, socialists, among them, Herriot and Sarraut.

EXPLORING GREENLAND.

DANISH PARTY AIDED BY
GOVERNMENT.

COPENHAGEN (U.P.).—A new expedition to study what are claimed to be the oldest volcanic formations on the coast of Greenland and fossil evidences of animal life in the earliest days of the Earth's history is to start from Sabine island in June under the command of the Danish explorer Lange Koch.

From Sabine island the expedition will proceed southward towards Scoresby Sound studying geological conditions and gathering specimens of volcanic and fossil formations. Funds for the expedition which will last from June to October are being provided partly by three prominent members of the Danish expedition in London—Ernst Kellberg, Valdemar Graae and H. O. Hansen—and partly by the Carlsberg fund.

The Danish Government has placed a ship at the free disposal of the expedition, and with this as a parent ship, the investigations will be carried out with the aid of motor boats so far as ice conditions permit. Special efforts will also be made to penetrate the Carlsberg Fjord and the Franz Joseph Fjord.

The expedition will continue investigations that Koch made in these areas on his last sledge expedition through these areas.

PRINCE'S NAME ON PULLMAN CAR.

TO COMMEMORATE HISTORIC JOURNEY.

LONDON (U.P.).—A seat in a Pullman car is to have the Prince of Wales' name inscribed above it. It was in this seat that the Prince sat on the last lap of his rush back to Buckingham Palace from East Africa to be at the bedside of his father, King George, during his critical illness.

The inscription will take the form of a bronze plaque engraved as follows: "This seat was occupied by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from Dover to Victoria (London railway terminus) on Dec. 11, 1928, on the last stage of his historic journey from East Africa."

The actual seat is No. 6 in the Pullman car named "Chloria." This car is generally used on the 10.45 boat express. Since it became known that it was used by the Prince, the seat has been much in demand by intending travellers.

TRANSPORTATION IN CHINA.

HONOLULU ENGINEERS
INTERESTED.

SEEKING TO RAISE A LOAN.

HONOLULU (U.P.).—The Engineering Association of Hawaii is in favour of the granting of a loan from the United States of \$100,000,000 for the improvement of transportation in China. The association adopted a resolution to that effect which has been forwarded to President Herbert Hoover.

Adoption of the resolution, which is understood to first such action coming from engineering bodies in the United States, followed the visit here of J. A. L. Waddell, consulting engineer who recently was appointed advisor to the Ministry of Railways of China.

Dr. Waddell stressed the efforts of the present National Government to bring order out of chaos in China; the danger of famine and the need of transportation facilities to relieve it; the advantage of employing the recently demobilized soldiers of China in public works for the development of the country; the advantages to the United States in gaining increased good-will in China; the enormous economic possibilities of the country, and the need of engineers to develop them; the present unsatisfactory state of railroads there and the inability of the country to finance its own development at present.

A Lengthy Resolution.

The resolution adopted by the Hawaii association was as follows: "Whereas, the attention of the Engineering Association of Hawaii has been called to the fact that there exists a critical problem in the affairs of the great Chinese nation, resulting in famine and pestilence among large numbers of its people, and

"Whereas, it is patent that the solution of this problem has a definite engineering phase; and

"Whereas, our esteemed friend and eminent engineer, Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, and associates in China, have suggested a commendable initial step in the solution of this great problem, as outlined in a letter to the President of the United States, a copy of which is hereto attached, and

"Whereas this association does not attempt to pass upon all the international features involved, having full confidence in the wisdom of our Engineer-President to devise adequate safeguards for the administration of such funds as may be advanced in accordance with the recommendations contained in said letter;

"Now, therefore be it resolved, that this association, after serious consideration is sincerely in sympathy with the Waddell recommendation in principle, and that the plea contained in the said letter be, and hereby is, heartily endorsed by this association, and

"Be it further resolved that this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States."

MR. BALDWIN AND STEEL.

WHY HE REFUSED A
COMMISSION.

The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, representing the workers, has published Mr. Baldwin's letter, declining to appoint a royal commission on the industry, and a letter from Mr. Arthur Pugh, secretary of the confederation to Mr. Baldwin, asking him to reconsider his decision.

Mr. Baldwin wrote: "You ask that the Government should consider the setting up of a royal commission or other competent committee to make a full and impartial inquiry into the industry. The wisdom of setting up a royal commission, a slow process at best, must depend on whether such a lengthy inquiry is needed to supply information not otherwise available or is a necessary preliminary to effective action."

Unnecessary Course. "In my view, a course inevitably involving such delay is unnecessary on either ground; and I would invite your attention to the following facts."

Mr. Baldwin then refers to the report made by the Committee on Industry and Trade, on the iron and steel industry, and to the derating scheme, and he recalls that if the Government are returned at the general election the iron and steel industry can apply for a safeguarding duty inquiry. He expresses the opinion that "a long, roving inquiry is unnecessary and would not be helpful to the industry."

Mr. Pugh, in his reply, states that the confederation did not contemplate any long drawn-out or roving inquiry, and observes that the Samuel Commission produced an exhaustive report and well-considered conclusions on the coal industry in the space of a few months. He suggests Mr. Baldwin's plan involves delay, and that an inquiry set up now would save some months.

SEGRAVE—THE BOY.

PETER PAN OF THE
WHEEL.

Henry O'Neal de Hane Segrave is thirty-three years old, the son of Mr. Charles Segrave, an Irishman, and a cadet of the old baronial family of Segrave, of which Lord Mowbray and Stourton is the head. There was a barony of Segrave centuries ago.

He left Sandhurst at the age of seventeen, was wounded in France a year later, and became a major in the Air Force at the age of nineteen. After the war he decided to take up motor racing, and asked Mr. Louis Coatalen, of the Sunbeam Company, to give him a job. Coatalen refused. He said he was always being pestered by young men who thought they could break records and only succeeded in breaking their necks.

"Justify Yourself."

"Go and justify yourself at your own expense in your own car," he said. "Then come back."

Segrave did. He bought a second-hand Opel—it nearly cleaned him out of funds—and won enough with it to cause Mr. Coatalen to think again.

Since then, he has never looked back, and all the world knows why.

But it is not Segrave the motorist that I remember most. It is Segrave the man, the schoolboy with the irrepressible joy in life, the schoolboy who hates cats and hunts them with an airgun in his garden in a dressing gown and slippers before breakfast.

The man who wants to break the world's motor-boat record, but who is always seasick in a yacht and hates the sea. He cannot even swim.

"Why do you want to do it, then?"

"Well, it's a new form of speed," he replied, "and I haven't tried it yet, and the Americans hold the record so far. That's the main reason. Now watch me."

Magnificent Shot.

And he cocked an air pistol, aimed at the envelope which I had just stuck on the door, and put a slug smack through the postage stamp on it.

Segrave is a magnificent shot. Shooting is one of his favourite sports. He likes wildfowling on his native Irish bogs best of all. Each season he shoots in Norfolk at a certain lordly house where they kill pheasants by the cartload; but his joy in life is to kill a right and left at snipe with one foot in the water and the other on a bog-tussock.

And he collects weapons and armour. Two of my most prized possessions are a harem dagger with which the ninth Caliph of Baghdad was stabbed by his favourite wife, and a demi-suit of Cromwellian armour which Segrave gave me. His father owns one of the finest private collections of armour and weapons in Europe.

Segrave never drinks and seldom smokes. He is a scientist and a business man, and leaves nothing to luck. He has no nerves and an immense sense of fun. Cynicism and sophistication are words whose meaning he has never learnt—and he will never grow up.

The Prince and Segrave. "I think that, without exaggeration, we can rank his effort to regain the world's speed record on land for Great Britain, as one of the bravest and most sporting efforts that have ever been made," said the Prince of Wales, discussing Major Segrave's speed record at the annual dinner of the Institute of Transport, held in London. "I am sure all of us take off our hats to Major Segrave as a very brave man and a very fine sportsman."

PROPAGANDA IN BELGRADE.

STRICTER LEGISLATION.

BELGRADE (U.P.).—Propaganda on prohibited subjects is to be more strictly banned under a new governmental decree inflicting severe penalties not only for publishing prohibited matters, but for keeping them, writing them, or showing them to any one.

The new ruling refers especially to matters dealing with the organization of the State, or with propaganda for the separation of various parts of the State.

The authorities at Belgrade have mobilized the entire available military forces in order to suppress the anti-Fascist demonstrations planned by the communists in spite of the Government's order forbidding these demonstrations.

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SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

BILLIARDS.

The final of the British amateur billiards championship was won by H. F. E. Coles, of Cardiff, at Thurston's Hall, London, his margin over Sidney Lee, of Streatham, in a match of 3,000 up, being 785 points. Coles in winning achieved an honour which eluded him the past two years. He contested the final in 1927, and was beaten by Lawrence Steeples, and last year he lost to A. Wardle in the semi-final round before the last named won the championship.

Lee, a nineteen-year-old player, lacks the experience of Coles. He won the boys' championship in 1925, but this was his first appearance in the final of the national event. It is a coincidence that Steeples won the amateur championship three years after he had been successful in the boys' event, but Lee has just failed to emulate this performance.

When the match was resumed Coles held the commanding lead of 738 points, but Lee made a great recovery, and scoring 708 against 499 he reduced his arrears to 527. The session was featured by two century breaks by Lee—123 and 100. In addition he made 34, 49, 57, 47, and 49. Coles' chief innings were 80 full, 63, 32, 83, 40, 50, and 32 unfinished. Interval scores: Coles (in play), 2,501; Lee, 1,974.

Lee failed to maintain his recovery in the last session, in which he only scored 211 points against Coles' 408 and the latter won easily. Coles carried his unfinished break to 64, and after an innings of 104 by Lee, Coles in successive innings put on 82, 123, and 80.

Lee then had 83, and at his next innings 55, but he then let in Coles, and the Cardiff player went to game with an unfinished break of 138. Result: H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff), 3,000; Sidney Lee (London), 2,915.

JIM MALONEY WANTS \$20,000 TO MEET SCOTT.

American boxers, especially heavyweights, have a mighty good opinion of themselves. We have had two concrete examples of this recently. First Jack Sharkey claimed the world's title because of winning what was described as a most unsatisfactory battle with Young Stribling. Next came the news that Jim Maloney would accept a "beggarly" \$20,000, and full expenses for four persons, to box Phil Scott in London in the near future.

There is no harm in asking, but if Maloney is banking on the alleged greenness of Britishers as distinct from the cuteness with which all Americans are supposed to be endowed, he is making a big mistake. What any would-be promoter would find himself up against is that Scott might think himself entitled to twice as much as Maloney, because there is no doubt that the Heeneys he defeated twice was a better man than the one who faced Maloney in Boston on the last occasion. Such a demand would be quite as logical as Maloney's, and have just as much chance of being granted.

Maloney would not have received a penny more than \$2,000 out of the \$10,000 "gate" he and Heeneys drew at Boston, and to ask for an amount which, with expenses, would be not much less than \$25,000 suggests that he thinks all Englishmen are "easy."

TUNNEY'S KNOCK-OUT.

Gene Tunney, although he has definitely retired from the ring, engaged in an impromptu bout a few seconds after his arrival at Cannes and scored a knock-out.

His opponent was a photographer who walked right in Tunney's path as he was leaving the railway station and, with his camera levelled, tried to snap him.

Tunney, who was accompanied by his wife, took one look at the camera man and all his philosophy collapsed. He landed his blow. The photographer was knocked down and Tunney continued his way, forcing a passing through the crowd which had collected, until he reached his hotel.

AN EARLY MORNING EXERCISE.

Life on the back with the knees raised and together, the forepart of the feet resting on the floor. Let the arms lie at the sides of the body, palms downward. Slowly begin to pull in the abdominal muscles, at the same time contracting and tightening the small of the back. Then start lifting the lower part of the back off the floor, until the weight of the body is supported by the shoulders and feet, slightly assisted by the arms and hands.

Point the toes downward, so that the heels are raised from the floor. Keep the abdomen and back contracted all the time. In this position the body should show a perfectly straight line, slanting upwards from shoulders to knees. Keep this position a few seconds, and then begin to relax, letting the heels sink to the floor, then let the back gradually sink to the floor. First the shoulder-blades, then the spine, lastly relaxing the lower back and abdomen.

Repeat this exercise six times to begin. Rest a second after each time with the legs stretched straight out.

This exercise strengthens the knees and ankles and improves the carriage of the hips and thighs in walking and standing.

NAVY BEAT AIRMEN.

The Royal Air Force, who had done well to draw with the Army in the first game of the inter-services' hockey tournament, were defeated by the Royal Navy and Royal Marines at Merton Abbey by two goals to none recently.

The ground, however, was not hard, and an excellent game was seen. Scrappy exchanges were witnessed in the first twenty minutes, but the Royal Navy assumed control near the interval. The first goal was scored by Surg.-Comdr. K. A. I. Mackenzie ten minutes before half-time from a corner.

Both sides attacked hotly on the resumption. The second goal for the Navy followed a spirited movement, Lt. H. F. G. Evered scoring with an excellent shot.

The Airmen had a share of the game, but their forwards were unable to get into their stride. F/O. N. M. Jerram, the former Cambridge University outside right, played a sound game for the Airmen, while Lt.-Comdr. H. Lingard and Lt. B. G. Swallow was the best of the Royal Navy defence.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

YOUR HOME AND MINE.

"SPINACH MADE MORE PALATABLE."

Spinach is liked by some people; it is eaten by a great many more whose indifference is counterbalanced by their desire to have what is good for them; while for other people the vegetable simply does not exist.

For this third category I have prepared several recipes which might possibly tempt them to forget their prejudices.

First remove all the heavy stalks from fresh, green spinach, and wash it thoroughly in cold water. Put in a kettle with barely enough water to cover, letting the water be boiling before putting in the spinach. Cook uncovered, as it would otherwise lose its colour, and add salt just before it is done. To intensify the green, a pinch of soda may be added to the water before putting in the spinach. Squeeze the spinach dry, and mash it through a coarse sieve. Put it in a saucepan in which has been cooking for several minutes two spoons of beef fat and one and one-half teaspoons of flour, and cook for ten minutes, adding some salt and black pepper to taste. Then add some good beef broth, and cook the spinach slowly from 35 to 45 minutes. Mash through a fine sieve, and add some cream, letting it all boil up again. The spinach should be creamy, velvety and soft, but not thick.

The spinach can be served as an entree, with ham, small sausages, poached eggs or with hard boiled eggs, sliced or arranged to represent a flower.

With baked fish, spinach is very good prepared in the following way: Cook the spinach as in the above recipe, mashing through a strainer, but stewing in butter and flour, and adding a little onion juice. Cook until smooth, and add a little cream or beef broth, if necessary. Omit the second straining and stewing. In the meantime, have boiling in a kettle one knob-celery, one onion, one leek, one small sliced carrot and some parsley. Let four pounds of halibut, sea bass or fillet of sole (flounder) cook in this for ten or 15 minutes. Put the spinach about one inch high in a flat buttered baking dish, and lay on top the drained fillets of fish. Spread over the whole a cream sauce made with

the following ingredients: two teaspoons butter, two teaspoons flour, onion juice, one cup milk, salt, paprika, and a little sugar. Cook until smooth, add one cup of cream, and stir in two tablespoons of grated cheese. Boil up again and mash through a strainer. The cheese can be omitted, if preferred.

FISH ON FRIDAY.

—SO WHY NOT HERRING?

If cooked so as to get rid of some of their superabundant oil herrings would be more universally appreciated, as they contain a large amount of nourishment at a cheap cost.

Fresh herrings should not be washed unless in exceptional circumstances. They should be emptied, their heads removed, scales scraped off, then the fish well wiped with a dry clean cloth.

Boiled.

Cut twice across the thick part of back, and simmer gently for ten minutes in salted boiling water, herrings make a delicious and satisfying lunch if served with parsley sauce and accompanied by potatoes in their "jackets."

Fried.

With a sharp knife split up the back and lay the fish flat with flesh up. Dust over with pepper and salt. Have ready a clean, very hot frying-pan, place the herrings in it with the skin next pan, and fry for five minutes; then turn and cook the other side for about the same time. Good herrings need no dripping, as they contain sufficient oil in themselves.

Prepare six or more herrings as for frying, but when flat remove back-bone from head to tail, halve fish up centre, season, then roll up loosely from head down. Stand rolls in a pie-dish. Now mix half a teaspoonful of cold water with a third of a teaspoonful of vinegar, and pour over the herrings. The liquid should nearly cover them, and more of above proportion may be needed. Place a bay leaf and a few black peppercorns at each side of pie-dish, cover with grease-proof paper, and bake in moderate oven for forty minutes.

EGGS OPTIONAL.

A GOOD FAMILY CAKE.

Half pound flour, one and half ounces margarine, one and a half ounces lard, three ounces sugar, four ounces currants, one and half ounces mixed peel, one and half gills milk, one and half teaspoonfuls baking powder. An egg if liked, when less milk will be required.

Rub the fat into flour, add all dry ingredients. Mix with milk, and egg to a stiff consistency. Grease and line a bread tin with parchment paper. Pour in mixture and bake one to one and a half hours. This cake can be varied by substituting, for currants and peel, a teaspoonful caraway seeds, or four ounces sultanas, or four ounces raisins, or two ounces desiccated coconut.

Menu.

LUNCHEONS
Eggs in Spinach Cups
Veal Roast with Potatoes
Baked Apples
Lettuce Salad
Cheese
Coffee
Small Fish Timbales in Aspic
Lamb Stew
Hot Muffins
Stuffed Tomato Salad
Coffee

GINGER CORDIAL.

In response to a request for a recipe for ginger cordial—a hot one—try the following suggestion:

Ingredients: 2 oz. tartaric acid, 4 drams essence of ginger, 3 drams essence of lemon, 2 drams essence of cayenne, 10. vanilla essence. These may be obtained, mixed together in a bottle, from a chemist. Put 2 lbs. of brown sugar in a bowl, pour over four pints of boiling water, and add other ingredients. Stir till dissolved, and then put syrup, when cold, into bottles. The cordial can be used with hot or cold water and will be found a most refreshing summer drink when iced.

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KWANGSI TO TAKE OFFENSIVE.**TRIPLE ADVANCE INTO KIANGSI.****A SEARCH FOR ALLIES.****KWANGTUNG AND YUNNAN SUPPORT NANKING.**

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, April 10.

Startling reports have come to hand that General Wong Shiu Hung, Pei Chung Hsi, Li Tsung Jen and other leaders of the Kwangsi Clique are preparing an invasion of Kiangsi, with Nanking as their ultimate objective. This is a deviation from their original plan which was to withdraw into Shensi in western Hupeh and northern Hunan toward Kwangsi. After evacuating Hankow the Kwangsi troops did proceed a short way in this direction, but they are changing the direction of their retreat under a new pursuit by Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's forces. The plan for a drive into Kiangsi through Hunan was decided upon, it is reported, at a military conference held by the Kwangsi leaders in Wuchow. The contention was that it was no use retreating westward where the land is poor, but what they need is to occupy rich territory, and Kiangsi has been singled out as a most promising spot. They further took into consideration that their military strength is intact, having withdrawn from Hankow without serious fighting.

The present plan is an advance into Kiangsi from three directions, the leaders being respectively Li Tsung Jen, Pei Chung Hsi and Wong Shiu Hung. Li Tsung Jen will take command of the troops who have withdrawn from Hankow into Hunan; Pei Chung Hsi will take the Kwangsi troops around Eiling in eastern Hunan; and Wong Shiu Hung will advance from Kweichow through Yungchow where more regiments who were formerly in Kwangtung will join him. The whole expedition will be termed "the expedition for the salvation of Kiangsi."

NANKING'S COUNTER

Nanking is well aware of the whole plan and General Chu Pei Teh has been charged with the task of meeting this enveloping movement from Kwangsi. The greater part of Chiang Kai Shek's troops in Wuhan are being placed at his disposal. Among his forces are the notorious "Ironsides" under Mow Pui Nam.

SEEKING ALLIES.

The Kwangsi party is anxiously seeking allies and has made overtures to General Li Hsin Fai, of Szechuan, and General Chu Si Shing of Kweichow. The Szechuan leader has not yet divulged what he will do but the Kweichow leader, in a telegram, to Canton, refuses to join the Kwangsi party and proclaims his loyalty to Nanking.

Canton is also in receipt of a telegram from General Lung Wan of Yunnan, stating that he is heartily in favour of Kwangtung's declaration for peace and loyalty to the Central Government, and that Yunnan will follow the lead of Kwangtung in this matter. This declaration is considered in Canton as a blow to the Kwangsi Clique, as from now on Kwangsi will have to guard its southern border, for fear that Yunnan troops, acting under orders from the Central Government, march into the province from that direction.

KWANGTUNG'S ATTITUDE.

The Kwangsi leaders have been careful not to include any part of Kwangtung in their projected military expedition. They are reported to have declared that they will not molest Kwangtung in any way, unless attacked. Their object, they say, is to overthrow Chiang Kai Shek, not to capture Kwangtung. They are anxious to get financial support from Kwangtung but it is doubtful if they will obtain this, although the latter province formerly paid \$300,000 a month for the support of three Kwangsi regiments. This money has not, however, been paid since the declaration of peace in the Province. There is a movement on foot, being engineered by certain prominent persons, to pay \$150,000 a month to the Kwangsi troops are disbanded, since they realise the grave danger of unpaid troops taking to banditry. It is not known whether Canton will be prepared to pay part of this money, especially as the general feeling in the city seems to be that the expedition is ridiculous, and will speedily collapse.

THE FORTY SHROFFS.**ALLEGED DEPOSIT FRAUD.****DEFENDING SOLICITOR DROPS THE CASE.**

Jose de Caldes, who is charged with fraudulent conversion of deposit money handed to him by 40 Chinese shroffs, was again before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. H. R. Andrewes, Assistant Crown Solicitor, presented on behalf of the Crown, but Mr. Leo D'Almada, S.R., who appeared on behalf of the defendant at the previous hearings did not appear.

At the outset of the proceedings the Magistrate remarked that he had received a telephone message from Mr. D'Almada stating that he would not be present at Court as he had had no further instructions to carry on with the case.

Speaking from the dock in English, the defendant said he was unable to retain the services of Mr. D'Almada owing to the lack of funds, in which circumstances he wished to put his case in the hands of the Magistrate.

The defendant is alleged to have obtained over \$1,500 from 40 Chinese who handed over sums between \$20 and \$30 as deposit money in return for a job in the China Philippine Trading Co., of which the defendant is stated to have been the Manager. On March 8, the shop, which is situated in Wing Lok Buildings, just behind the Peninsula Hotel was closed down and everything in the shop taken away. The defendant was arrested as a result of complaints which were made by the employees who accused the defendant of refusing to refund their guarantee money.

At the hearing yesterday, a Chinese woman—one of the 40 persons who were employed to work in the shop—gave evidence of having handed over \$50 as deposit money to the defendant in return for a position. She received in return a receipt and a written guarantee form.

The case was adjourned until Friday, March 19 at 2.15 p.m.

RE-ORGANIZING CANTON'S NAVY.**GUNBOATS ON THE WAY.**

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, April 10.

Two gunboats, the Haiyung and the Yingshui, have left for Kwangtung, via Amoy, under the command of Chen Yung Hsun who is to re-organize the Canton Navy and to assist Kwangtung, if necessary, against Kwangsi.

GENERAL CHEN MING SHU'S OPINION.

General Chen Ming Shu, in an interview granted to Pressmen in Hong Kong, said:

"A knowledge of the geography of South China and the military orientation of the opposing forces at once dispels the belief that the Kwangsi troops can attack Kwangtung. General Ho Chien, Deputy of the Nanking Military Conference for the Troop Disbandment in Hunan, has assumed command of the Hunan force against the Kwangsi rebels, which proves that he is on the side of the Central Government. The whole province of Hunan is well prepared and ready to cope with any emergency, and General Chu Pei Teh's troops are closely co-operating with those of General Ho Chien in Kiangsi. This being the situation, I do not see how the Kwangsi rebels can launch an attack on either Kiangsi or Kwangtung, unless they have wings. Furthermore, the best troops of the Kwangsi faction are those under Hsia Wei and Yeh Chi, and a number of the officers of these two divisions have gone over to Nanking. The only Wahan divisions still loyal to the Kwangsi Clique are those under Hu Tsung Tu and Tao Chun. The numerical strength of the Wahan forces was formerly more than 60,000, but it cannot now be more than 30,000."

"MOVEMENT FOR PEACE" SOCIETY.

"The Movement for Peace Within Kwangtung," recently started by the "various classes" of Canton and sponsored by the local authorities, was inaugurated yesterday in its headquarters in the Provincial Kwantung building. Circulars were sent to various local organizations and to the National Government, explaining the aims of the movement and its attitude towards the Wuhan-Nanking clash. The movement is financed by the Government and has the backing of the merchants and numerous trade unions.

Mr. Gaston K. Wong, chief of staff of the Third Kwangtung Division, has refused to accept the title of Commander of the Canton Gendarmerie, standing that he is fully occupied with his work in Hoikow. General Chen Tsai Tong is thinking of appointing Mr. Lin Shih Tsing to the post.

ANNUAL POLICE INSPECTION.**H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S COMMENDATION.****CO-OPERATION WITH CANTON.****AWARDS FOR THE YEAR.**

The Annual Police Inspection by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) was held yesterday in the compound of Police Headquarters. His Excellency arrived, escorted by members of the flying squad, shortly after 3.15 p.m., accompanied by Captain P. Perfect, A.D.C. Having inspected the Force, Sir Cecil then presented the medals won last year according to the following list:

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

Presentation of medals, etc., was made to the following officers:

3rd Class Medal.

Inspector C. P. FALLON:—For zealous work performed while in charge of the Staff of C.I.D., Kowloon, particularly Yauwatti, since December 1, 1926. He has had nearly 17 years' service in the C.I.D. and was granted the 4th Class Medal in 1918. He was commended six times by C.S.P. He joined the Force on 15.11.12.

4th Class Medal.

Divisional Inspector J. OGG:—For long and faithful service (over 23 years) and for zeal and diligence displayed during the time he has performed the duties of Divisional Inspector (South). He joined the Force on 19.12.1905.

Inspector W. SHANNON:—For excellent work while in charge of the Guards Office and in connection with the Piracy Prevention Ordinance in the period 1.10.1920; also for valuable work in the re-organization of the Indian Watchmen under the New Watchmen's Ordinance. He joined the Force on 19.12.19.

Acting Inspector L. P. LANE:—For meritorious work while on the Staff of the C.I.D., particularly in connection with the Sunning Piracy in November 1926, and the Chai Wan Murder case, August 1927. He also performed valuable service in the Treasury Fraud Case, 1926, and in the events which led to the arrest of Carvalho Yeo in Shanghai. He joined the Force on 12.12.12.

H.E. the Governor's Commendation. Sub-Inspector A. E. CARY:—For good work while on the Staff of the C.I.D. to which he was appointed in May 1923. He joined the Force on 14.7.19 and has been commended once by H.E. and 4 times by the C.S.P.

Sub-Inspector A. M. ELSTON:—For good arduous work while on the Staff of the C.I.D. since 24.12.23. As Officer in charge of the security work of the C.I.D. he has worked with zeal and diligence, and has performed excellent work in connection with the movement and control of Aliens. He joined the Force on 23.3.19.

P.S. ASI L. R. WHANT:—For alertness and initiative when on patrol in the Western District on 27.5.23. Through alert observation and zeal he was able to secure the seizure of a large quantity of heroin pills and the conviction of two men for possession of Dangerous Drugs.

L.S. ASI W. E. GOLDMITH:—For energy and initiative displayed while on duty in Kowloon Bay on 5.10.23 in effecting the arrest of the a.s. Anking on 28.8.23, and recovering part of the stolen property. The prisoner was found guilty of piracy and sentenced to death at the December Criminal Sessions, 1928.

3rd Class Medal.

Sub-Inspector NARD SINGH:—For long and faithful service and for valuable work with the Indian Watchmen and Steamer Guards. There are 700 guards under Police control. (He was awarded a 4th Class Medal on 20.3.20).

DISTRICT WATCHMEN'S FORCE.**3rd Class District Watch Force Medal.**

D.W. DETECTIVE No. 110 LAU SAU:—For consistent hard work since joining the Force in 1924. He has secured 71 cases, 22 of which were secured in 1923.

D.W. DETECTIVE No. 119 UN MUN TAT:—For good work during 1928. He secured 31 cases, of which 13 were snatching cases.

4th Class Medal, Water Police.

CLASS II. ENGINEER TANG CHUN:—For long and faithful service in the Water Police (nearly 27 years). He joined the Water Police on August 5, 1902, was promoted 1st Class Stoker on 5.6.05, 2nd Class Engineer on 3.1.07, 1st Class Engineer on 18.11.21, Engineer in Chief (Junior) on 1.1.25, Class II. Engineer on 1.1.29.

CLASS II. ENGINEER LO SAN:—For long and faithful service in the Water Police (35 years). He joined the Water Police on 1.1.04, promoted 1st Class Stoker on 3.1.07, 2nd Class Engineer on 1.12.11, 1st Class Engineer on 1.12.22, Engineer in Chief (Junior) on 1.1.25, and Class I. Engineer on 1.1.27.

H.E. the Governor's Commendation.

Detective P.C. C30 CHAN SUI PING:—For alertness and diligence in effecting the arrest of two men on 12.3.28, and making subsequent enquiries which led to the conviction of these two and one other for possession of communistic literature in Yauwatti. The three defendants were sentenced at the Kowloon Magistracy to first, one year, second nine months, and the third six weeks' hard labour.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency addressed the Force as follows:—

Mr. King, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables of the Hong Kong Police Force.

Since I last addressed you, on the 17th April, 1928, I am glad to say that there has been a distinct improvement in the political and criminal atmosphere surrounding this Colony. The year 1928 may, by comparison with the years immediately preceding it, be described as relatively quiet and peaceful. This was chiefly due to the fact that conditions in the neighbouring province of Kwangtung were much improved, for under the wise guidance of Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, law and order were re-established, and the traditional animosity between Canton and Hong Kong was restored. Nevertheless, five pirates took place during last year, the two principal being those of the a.s. San Nam Hoi in January and of the a.s. Anking in November. In these two pirates, three European officers and two Indian guards were murdered; but it is a matter for congratulation that the Chinese authorities subsequently captured fifteen of the pirates and executed seven of them, while two of the pirates concerned in the Anking outrage were captured by the Hong Kong police in this Colony.

Co-Operation With Canton.

A notable feature of last year was the cordial co-operation between the police in Canton and Hong Kong with good results on both sides. I sincerely hope that such co-operation will always continue, for it is one of the greatest safeguards of law and order in this Colony, and it is also of material benefit to our neighbours in Kwangtung. For example, in December last the Hong Kong Police were able to furnish the Canton authorities with guides and information, which led to the discovery in Chinese territory of two Chinese, who had been kidnapped during the piracy of the a.s. Anking. This spirit of co-operation has extended to the police stationed on both sides of the frontier of the New Territory, where conditions were quiet and peaceful throughout the year, a happy state of affairs largely due to the friendly attitude of the Chinese officials at Shumchun and Shataukok.

The re-establishment of close co-operation between the Cantonese and the Hong Kong Police Forces does not, however, mean that the duty of the Hong Kong Police was less onerous than before. Actually, the number of the offences classified under the head of "serious crime" showed a slight increase in 1928 over the figures for 1927. This is accounted for by an increase of burglaries, larcenies in dwellings and less serious felonies. But the year was free from such collisions with armed gangs as had in previous years caused fatalities among the police both on and off duty.

Treasury Case.

The Treasury embezzlement case provided the Criminal Investigation Department last year with its most conspicuous achievement. The ramifications of that case extended from Singapore to Shanghai, and in the Hong Kong Police Force, in this connection, the debt of gratitude to the police in the Chinese coast ports. It is very satisfactory to know that this co-operation resulted in the conviction of the detected criminal at the November Sessions last year.

Inter-Port Contests.

I note with much pleasure that the Shanghai Municipal Police extended an invitation to the Hong Kong Police to visit Shanghai, and enter into contests with them in football, billiards, golf and revolver shooting. On the 1st March this year it became possible for a Hong Kong police team to visit Shanghai and, although this team was unable to win any of the contests, which it engaged, yet its members returned with due admiration of the prowess of their Shanghai comrades and with high appreciation of the kindness and hospitality extended to them in Shanghai. It is hoped that during the next cold weather an opportunity may occur for representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Police to visit Hong Kong, and the friendly contact so established between the Hong Kong and Shanghai Police Forces cannot fail to be useful in maintaining law and order in both places.

During last year the Police Training School was transferred from Hong Kong to Kowloon. Its present site affords better facilities for games and recreation than the old site in Hong Kong, and it has

(Continued on next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.**A TRIBUTE TO THE A.D.C.**

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR.—As a stranger in your interesting town, but as a resident of one of the areas at home wherein the distress among the miners is most acute, may I express my great pleasure at the charitable enterprise of the Hong Kong A.D.C. in putting on "The Dover Road," and devoting one-half of the profits to the Miners' Fund? The distress is acute, and perhaps few out here can realise the amount of material relief two or three dollars subscribed in Hong Kong can bring to those in need at home.

I imagine it is difficult for the English here to realise the fact that there are thousands not only of the miners but also of their wives and children who lack not only proper accommodation and clothing, but even food itself. Hong Kong has always given generously to famine-relief in China, but now they are asked to contribute to the support of white women and children who are actually hungry. Generous support has been afforded, but I would point out that an opportunity is afforded the community of combining amusement for themselves and practical aid for the needy.

The public has supported the A.D.C. well, but on Tuesday, I saw many vacant seats, which I feel sure need not have been vacant. I would urge those who have not yet seen the play to which I refer to combine personal pleasure with practical charity, and to support the A.D.C. to-day and on Friday and Saturday.—Enclosing my card.

—Yours, etc.

TOURIST.

Hong Kong, April 10.

proved to be equally advantageous for work.

New Revolver Range.

A new and up-to-date revolver range has just been completed at Bowen Road. It is fitted with modern appliances for snap-shooting and firing at moving objects, and I hope that the gradually developed use of this range by the various police contingents will lead to great improvement in marksmanship, and tend to reduce the risk of occasional fatalities, such as recently occurred, among innocent bystanders, through the use of firearms by the Police.

Street Boys' Club.

A very interesting and praiseworthy undertaking of the Hong Kong Police Force is the Street Boys' Club, which is now housed on the third floor of No. 40, Hollywood Road. This club is the special care of the Police Department. Its membership is now twenty-nine, and during last year eight boys were sent to the St. Louis Industrial School to be given instruction in a trade. Five boys, who had been arrested for minor offences and discharged by the Police Magistrate, were admitted as members of the club. I sincerely hope that all these boys will reward the Police Department by exerting every effort in future against crime. The club is indebted Mrs. Southorn for help both in gifts and active interferences, who have given it considerable financial assistance. I trust that the time is not far distant when some benefactor will provide this club with a permanent home, and relieve the Captain Superintendent of Police of the necessity for meeting the monthly bill for rent.

Training in First Aid.

During last year members of the Police Force attended lectures and examinations in first aid, with the result that a total of 92 Europeans, 134 Indians and 190 Chinese were examined in first aid. Of these 323 passed. The thanks of the Police Department, and indeed of the Colony, are due to the lecturers and examiners, who enabled this work to be done. I shall not, however, rest content until all members of the Hong Kong Police Force have been trained in first aid.

The conditions prevailing in the Canton delta necessitate the employment of a body of over ninety Chinese and six European police-searchers on the waterfront. These men have discharged satisfactorily their arduous and tedious duties in the interest of persons leaving the Colony. I am glad to note that very few complaints in regard to this section of Police work have been received.

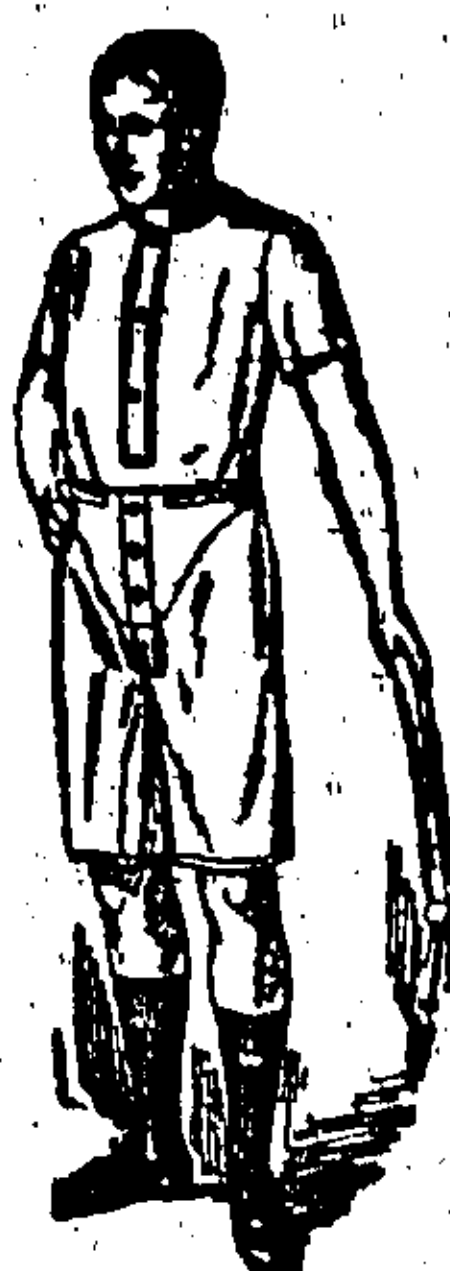
The Police Reserve.

I avail myself of this opportunity to pay tribute to the zeal and interest shown by all members of the Hong Kong Police Reserve, whose assistance and co-operation the regular Police Force greatly appreciate. The strength of the Police Reserve is now, 53 Indian Company, 112 Chinese Company, and 24 Sharpshooters.

The conduct of the Force as a whole throughout last year was very good, and I congratulate the Indian contingent, of which the average strength is now 754, upon the fact that its two senior officers were promoted on the first day of the year to the rank of Assistant Superintendents. The Hong Kong Police Force deserves well of the Colony. It is hard-working, zealous and efficient, and I wish it the best of good fortune and success.

POWELLS

10, Ice House Street.

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regulating bodily temperature and imparting health and fitness to the wearer.

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CHIANG KAI SHEK'S HUMILITY.

SHARES BLAME FOR WAR.
APPEAL FOR PEOPLE'S SUPPORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, April 10.

Lu Ti Ping has taken up the Garrison Commissionship.

Through traffic on the Peking-Hankow Railway has been resumed, and the Government troops are busily demolishing the extensive defence system erected by the Kwangsi armies around Hankow.

Chiang Kai Shek has circulated a telegram stating that the outbreak of civil war has caused him considerable pain. He appeals to the people to support the Central Government against the rebels, and concludes by blaming himself for his failure to prevent trouble.

He states that as soon as permanent peace is established he intends to punish himself by giving up all his posts and leaving China for abroad.

Financial Re-organization.

NANKING, April 10.

Mr. T. V. Soong, accompanied by representatives of the Ministry of Finance, left for Hankow by boat yesterday to reorganise the financial administration of Hupeh and Hunan.

Government Still Advances.

It is learned from Nanking that Admiral Chen Shao Kuan reports that following swiftly upon the capture of Sinti, Chenglingchi, and Yochow gunboats at Yenning and Kwangsi are pursuing the defeated forces in the direction of Kinchow and Shasi, the fall of which places are expected momentarily.

Feng Yu Hsiang Retiring.

HANKOW, April 10.

Another and more important delegate from Feng Yu Hsiang (the "Christian General"), in the person of Ma Fu Hsiang, arrived here on the evening of April 9, bearing further declaration of the "Christian General's" submission to the National Government, and stating that the Kuomintang (i.e., Feng Yu Hsiang's army) inside the borders of Hupeh province are under the orders of the National Government and will withdraw to Honan province when the National Government so desired.

Definite Instructions.

Owing to the conclusion of the expedition against Wuhan the Kuomintang troops under Han Fu Chu are leaving Kwangshui for Honan, in accordance with instructions from Feng Yu Hsiang.

The remnants of Hsia Wei's army have been disbanded by the Government troops near Heilongchuan, in Western Hupeh. Several thousand rifles and a number of machine-guns were captured.

Government Posts.

NANKING, April 9.

At the third and last General Meeting of the newly-elected Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the following appointments were confirmed:—

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek to be Director and Mr. Chen Ku Fu to be Assistant Director of the Organization Department.

Mr. Yen Tsu Chang to be Director and Liu Lu Yin to be Assistant Director of the Publicity Department.

Mr. Tai Chi Tao to be Director and General Ho Ying Chang to be Assistant Director of the Training Department.

Mr. Chen Li Fu to be Chief Secretary of the Central Party Headquarters.

Kwangsi Generals Submit.

A private message says that Hu Tsung Tu, Tao Chun and Cheng Yu Hui are said to have dispatched delegates to interview Chiang Kai Shek, assuring him of their support.

Twenty-four mercantile vessels which had been commandeered by the Kwangsi troops at Hankow have been released and will sail back to Shanghai.

"Kwangtung Situation In Hand."

The Wah Tat Yat Pao learns that General Hui King Tong, the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Commissioner of the Eastern Districts and Commander of the newly reorganized 2nd Division was recently interviewed by pressmen in Swatow upon the situation in Kwangtung. He stated that the situation is well in hand, adding that Chan Tsai Tong is in charge of military matters, and General Chen Ming Shu of the civil administration of the Province.

He himself would endeavour to preserve peace and order in the locality in accordance with the reconstruction programme.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

IMPORTANT CONCLAVE AT GENEVA.
THIRTY-FOUR COUNTRIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, April 10.

Counterfeit currency estimated at \$1,000,000 is confiscated annually throughout the world, stated M. Pospisil, Governor of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, who presided at a conference of bankers, police officers, and professors of international and criminal law, representing 34 countries held here to-day.

They have met to consider the draft of a Convention for the suppression of counterfeit currency, prepared by a special League Commission, which was appointed in consequence of French proposals, following large-scale counterfeiting of French money by Hungarians in 1926.

The Convention recommends severe repressive legislative measures in all countries, and the establishment of an administrative organisation to ensure swift and well co-ordinated measures for the apprehension of counterfeiters.

It is hoped to obtain the co-operation of the police authorities in different countries to attain these ends.

China and "Unequal Treaties."

GENEVA, April 9.

Thirty-four States, including four non-members of the League—United States, Turkey, Soviet Russia, and Ecuador—attended the opening conference to devise means to suppress counterfeit currency.

Baron Hayashi (Japan) declared that Japan favoured the Convention prepared by the Experts' Committee at Geneva in 1927, but reserved his right to submit suggestions when the Articles were discussed.

Mr. Lo Ne Liang (China) also supported the Convention but alluded to Chinese Government's difficulties in carrying out the laws, for example, when involved in foreign consular privileges and concessions and "unequal treaties." Nevertheless, his Government was doing its best in the circumstances.

LIU CHEN NIEN'S POSITION AT MUPING.**CHANG TSUNG CHANG DEFEATED.**

[BRITISH NAVAL WIRELESS.]

CHEFOO, April 9.

It is reported that General Liu Chen Nien, commanding the Nationalist defenders in the east of Chefoo, is securely entrenched about a mile outside Muping (which has been besieged by the Northern forces), and that Chang Tsung Chang's Northern forces have made several attacks on the Nationalist defence, but have been repulsed with severe casualties. Chefoo itself remains quiet.

REPORTED ARMS DEAL WITH GERMANY.**TWO KWANGSI SECRET ORDER.**

(Wah Tat Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, April 10.

It is stated that an order was secretly placed some time ago with a factory in Germany for arms and munitions to the value of Mks. 1,000,000 by the ex-Political Branch Council of the Two Kwangs. Of this amount Mks. 481,000 have been paid.

Recently, the factory in question asked the Chinese Minister in Berlin to request the Council to pay the balance.

Chiang Kai Shek has asked the Government to deal with the matter.

JAPANESE BOYCOTT MUST CEASE!**KUOMINTANG'S ORDERS.**

The Industrial and Commercial Daily Press hears that circular telegrams have been dispatched by the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, throughout the country, stating that as the Tsinan Incident has been settled, the anti-Japanese boycott should cease.

The Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee in Shanghai is now known as the "Citizens' Country Salvation Committee."

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will return to Shanghai on April 13, to hold conference with Mr. Yoshizawa about the Nanking and Hankow Affairs.

DISARMAMENT QUESTIONS.

U.S. COMMISSIONER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
HOOVER'S POLICY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, April 9.

It is understood that Mr. Hugh Gibson, who has sailed to attend the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament at Geneva, left with most definite instructions regarding the wishes of the American Government in connection with Disarmament, and possibly some new plan determining the specific categories of fighting craft, which President Hoover considers the hub of the whole problem.

Minute Examination.

Mr. Gibson, before sailing was a guest at the White House for over a week. Mr. H. Stimson (Secretary of State) arrived from Manila three days before Mr. Gibson planned to leave the Capital. He was also a guest at the White House.

Mr. Gibson then postponed his departure for two days with a view to more extended conferences with his new chief. It is known they went over the Disarmament situation in the minutest detail.

President Hoover is following the general Disarmament policy established by the last administration, and it is virtually agreed here that the Government has not receded in the slightest in its stand at Geneva, but the Associated Press correspondent remarks, "Hoover is sympathetic, and it is thought he may have brought to the White House some new idea of a solution which may satisfy the requirements of both Britain and America."

FRANCO-SIAMESE AMITY.**FAR EASTERN AERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.**

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

PARIS, April 10.

The French Colonial Institute gave a luncheon to the Siamese Prince Purachatra, which was attended by the Air Minister, the Siamese Minister, Phya Vidi Vong, representatives of the Foreign and Colonial Offices, and a number of authorities.

M. Maspero, speaking in the name of the Institute, welcomed Prince Purachatra as a great worker for Siamese property, and as France's friend. He emphasized that this select gathering of Frenchmen was rejoicing in Franco-Siamese amicable relations.

Prince Purachatra returned thanks, and declared his agreement in favour of technical and commercial co-operation for Far Eastern aerial communications, of interest to both countries.

THE PORT OF LONDON.**TREMENDOUS GROWTH OF TRADE.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, April 9.

Statistics issued by the Port of London Authority show that the trade of the port has grown enormously in recent years.

In 1909, the value of foreign imports and exports was £230,000,000 while in 1927 it was £703,000,000.

Passenger traffic has also increased considerably. About 250,000 sea-going passengers now arrive and depart in a year, which is one-third more than the number of a few years ago.

The combined water area of the King George V. Dock, the Royal Albert Dock, and the Royal Victoria Dock, which is one huge dock divided into three sections, is 245 acres, and is the largest sheet of dock water in the world.

TREASURY'S WINDFALL.**MORE THAN HALF A MILLION.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 9.

More than half a million sterling will be yielded to the Treasury by death duties on two wills published to-day.

Sir John Brunner, a Director of the Imperial Chemical Industries, left unsettled property of £376,102.

The death duties on this sum amount to about £230,000.

Mr. Herbert Gosling, a Director of Barclay's Bank, left £230,000, and in this case the death duties will be about £270,000.

CANADA AND THE "I'M ALONE."

COASTGUARDS' CONTENTION DISPUTED.
THE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The Canadian Note on the "I'm Alone" case was presented to the State Department by the Canadian Legation yesterday afternoon.

Its terms were not disclosed. There is reason to believe, however, that the Note raises three points bearing upon the Anglo-American Treaty of 1924.

The first is based on the contention of Captain Randall that the pursuit did not begin, as the coastguards reported, within an hour's sailing distance of the coast, which was established by the Treaty as the limit within which seizure and search would be permitted.

Secondly, that while the right of "hot pursuit" of suspected vessels is recognised by International Law, if begun within the three mile limit, no Treaty sanctions such a pursuit if begun outside that limit.

Thirdly, the question is raised as to whether the right to attack and sink a vessel in an effort to enforce the right of search and seizure is sanctioned by the Treaty, and whether such action, involving possible loss of life and property, is justified.

"All Rights Reserved."

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.

At the resumed hearing of the charges against Captain Randall, and the crew of the Canadian schooner "I'm Alone" all the accused were discharged.

The discharge was ordered at the request of the District Attorney who, however, emphasised that the "right of coastguard cutters to fire upon and sink run-runners is not in any way prejudiced by the application for discharge."

THE KING.**VISIT FROM DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 9.

H.M. the King to-day not only spent the morning in the grounds of Craigwell House, but he went out again after lunch.

The Duke and Duchess of York went down from London to visit His Majesty, who walked with them for a short distance in the grounds.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.**GOVERNMENT OCCUPIES REBEL HEADQUARTERS.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, April 10.

The Mexican Government forces have occupied the Rebel Headquarters at Juarez.

OIL PRODUCTION.**CONSERVATION OF SUPPLIES AGAIN URGED.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, April 9.

In the course of an interview with the New York Times, Sir Henri Deterding, Director-General of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, again urges the necessity for conserving the supplies of petroleum throughout the world.

He says that he does not ask the oil industry to enter into agreements, but to pledge themselves to effect "real conservation" in the course of the next nine months.

He declares that if there is effective control of production he can guarantee the maintenance of the present rate of production for 20 years.

COPPER MARKET IN AMERICA.**UNUSUAL CONDITIONS.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, April 9.

In order to meet the unusual prevailing market conditions, the copper smelters of the Affiliated Copper Exporters Incorporated, have received special permission to sell nearby copper abroad at 22 cents per lb. It is understood that the large producers who have sold out to July are willing to let the smelters have the market until conditions normalise.

COMMUNICATIONS IN BRITAIN.

CABLE COMPANIES COMBINE WITH WIRELESS.
CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 8.

The amalgamation of British Empire communications in the form of an Imperial wireless and cable merger became an accomplished fact to-day by the registration of the holding company, entitled Cables and Wireless, Limited.

The share capital of the holding company has been nominally placed at £100, which can, however, be increased to £23,700,000.

The Company, as agreed upon after the Imperial Conference, will acquire the stocks and shares, obligations and securities of the Eastern Telegraph, the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, the Western Telegraph Company, and Marconi's.

The Directors.

The directors include Sir Charles Addis, Sir Basil Blackett, Viscount Incheape, Mr. F. G. Kellaway, and Signor Marconi. Lord Inverforth will be President of Cables and Wireless, Limited.

Simultaneously, the operating company has been registered with the same Directorate, with Sir Basil Blackett as the Chairman.

The operating company is styled "The Imperial And International Communications, Limited."

The Holdings.

The company will acquire the properties of the cable and wireless companies mentioned above, and in addition, the properties of the Pacific Cable Board, of the Imperial Transatlantic cables, and the British Government's beam wireless installations.

Stock Exchange Pleased.

LATER.

The Wireless and Cable Merger has been received upon the Stock Exchange with satisfaction.

Shares in Marconi and the Eastern and Associated cable group opened buoyant, and subsequently changed hands freely at fluctuating prices.

No Combines In U.S.A.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, April 9.

In spite of the statement by the companies concerned that unification of communications will be to the interests of the United States, Government officials state that the amalgamation of the Radio Corporation's subsidiary company, Communications, Limited, with the International Telephone and Telegraph Company will be prohibited under the last radio law.

The sale was to have gone through at a price of \$100,000,000.

GERMAN AIR ESTIMATES CUT DOWN.**A POLITICAL NECESSITY.****LUFTHANSA PERSONNEL GREATLY REDUCED.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, April 9.

As the result of heavy cuts in the Budget made in order to re-establish harmony among the Government parties, the Aerial Traffic Department of the Ministry of Communications has suffered severely.

The sum of Mks. 4,500,000 which was originally allocated for the construction of a new Zeppelin shed has been cancelled altogether. This means not only the postponement of the construction of a shed, but a postponement of a new Zeppelin which was contemplated, but which could not be housed in the old hangar.

The sum of Mks. 10,000,000 assigned to the famous firm of Luftansa, which controls the majority of the German air-lines, has been reduced by half. This heavy cut involves the dismissal of 60 per cent. of the Luftansa personnel, a possible considerable restriction of the international air service and non-extension of aerodromes in Germany unless Luftansa obtains Government support for a loan to replace the budgetary cuts.

Dr. Echenner, the designer of the Graf Zeppelin, is most depressed, and said that hopes of the development of airship construction in Germany are dead.

CEMETERIES FOR CANTON.**TO BE LAID OUT IN THREE MONTHS.**

The Canton Municipal Council has received instructions to seek suitable sites for public cemeteries on the outskirts of the city and have them laid out for this purpose within three months. An order has also been made that no burials are to be made within 100 metres of the city boundaries.

A Nanking circular states that the old haphazard method of choosing burial places cannot be tolerated in modern urban areas.

THE DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE.

PRISONER'S CRIMINAL ASSOCIATIONS.
FRESH DEVELOPMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

New Delhi, April 9.

The police investigating the Assembly bomb outrage are now satisfied that Baghat Singh, one of the prisoners, is the nephew of Ajit Singh, who is wanted by the Punjab Police for the murder of Mr. Saunders, the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Lahore.

Police from the Punjab are arriving at New Delhi to see whether Baghat Singh answers to the description of the man who fired at and killed Mr. Saunders.

An important feature revealed is that the revolver found in the possession of Baghat was of the same make as that used in the Lahore shooting outrage, while the pamphlet thrown in the Assembly is similar to that which was put in circulation at Lahore after the murder.

[The Lahore A.S.P. was cycling home when he was fired upon by two youths from point blank range, being killed almost instantly. The affair occurred towards the end of last year.

The assailants made their escape on a motor-cycle.]

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.**A QUIET BIRTHDAY.**

BRUSSELS, April 8 (U.P.)

With more simplicity than most of his seven and a half million subjects, Albert, King of the Belgians, celebrated the 54th anniversary of his birthday to-day.

Apart from a review of the troops of the Brussels garrison—an annual custom—King Albert participated in no other festivities to mark the end of another year in his crowded life. After the review he returned to his chateau at Laeken, where he spent the remainder of the day with his relations amid peaceful surroundings.

The King has an appearance of sadness and seriousness; he looks as if he bears, as he does in many ways, the burdens of his people on his shoulders. It is a memento of the world war when he personally led his comparatively tiny army to stem the tide of the German avalanche, and it has remained all through the years since then while his country has struggled towards rehabilitation.

He indulges in few pleasures, but two of his chief hobbies are engineering and colonisation, and it is in these that he absorbs himself whenever the cares of State leave him a few hours leisure.

King Albert is one of the best-loved rulers in the world. He is known by the people, not merely recognised, for it is his habit, and also that of Queen Elizabeth, to go about them in the most informal and unassuming manner, without even a bodyguard.

Only last year during the flooding of the Scheldt river, both the King and Queen gave practical assistance to the victims of the floods. Once when the Queen was taking some food to isolated peasants she had to be carried part of the way by a soldier, and later a small boat in which she was being taken to the inundated cottages was blown out of its course and only just prevented from being swept out to sea and lost.

Last summer the King and Queen relaxed in their duties for a short while to pay a visit to the Belgian Congo, a country in which the King is more than ordinarily interested.

King Albert must be one of the earliest risers among Royalty. He gets up at 6 a.m. Breakfast is served at 7 a.m., and by 10 a.m. he is hard at work in his study.

SOCIAL STANDING IN WASHINGTON.**OFFICIAL RULINGS.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, April 9.

At the end of a two hours' discussion of the Diplomatic Body, Sir Esmé Howard, as Dean, visited Mr. H. Stimson (Secretary of State), with reference to the social precedence of Mrs. Gann.

Mr. Stimson subsequently sent a letter to Sir E. Howard placing on the Diplomatic Corps the responsibility for determining Mrs. Gann's official social status when being entertained in their homes.

He says that neither Mr. Kellogg or any other Secretary of State intended to make an official ruling in cases where diplomats entertained American officials' wives, and the State Department would not raise any objection whatever to the course they took.

Mr. Stimson informed Vice-President Curtis that the State Department could determine questions relating to precedence of foreign representatives but it had no authority with regard to official or general society in Washington.

Telegrams in Brief.

Subject to the approval of the British Government, General Charles Dawes, the originator and author of the famous reparations plan, has been appointed U.S. Ambassador in London.

It is learned that the Metropolitan Museum of Art will receive over G. \$17,000,000 as residuary legatee of the will of the well-known newspaper proprietor and publisher, the late Mr. Frank Munsey.

The first regular night air service, connecting Great Britain and the Continent, was successfully inaugurated when a machine left Le Bourget aerodrome about a quarter past one on Tuesday morning and reached Croydon about four o'clock carrying a ton of goods.

Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has left London for East Africa to confer with the local Government and representatives of Unofficial opinion on the Hilton Young report regarding closer co-operation between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. He is accompanied by Lady Wilson and will be absent for three months.

The Chief Concessions Committee, Moscow, announces that since the publication by the Soviet Government of its plan of concessions in the municipal field, it has received various offers for concessions from a number of foreign companies, including American, German, French, Swedish, Austrian, Norwegian and others. These offers involve not only municipal enterprises but also housing schemes, health resorts, road construction, etc. The offers received so far provide for the investment of about 100 million dollars.

Leon Trotsky's article on conditions prevailing in Soviet Russia, recently published in foreign newspapers, is being widely commented on in the Soviet press and has aroused the wrath of his former comrades. Certain circles in the Communist Party are agitating for a court decision depriving him of his rights as a citizen of the Soviet Union.

A geological survey of the region through which the Turkestan-Siberian Railway is to pass has revealed the presence of extensive coal fields, the explored part of which is estimated to contain 120 million tons of coal. The total deposits, geologists maintain, are far in excess of that figure, and will probably be determined during the current year when it is intended to complete the survey of the newly found coal fields in Turkestan. Experiments have demonstrated that the Turkestan coal yields a high grade of coke.

The Persian Government has concluded with Japan a treaty of commerce based on the most favoured nation clause.

Court proceedings will shortly open at Kovno against 122 people arrested some time ago as implicated in the abortive revolt at Tauragien when some of the leaders were captured by the military were immediately executed.

SUGAR ESTATE FOR SALE.**AMERICAN VENTURE IN THE PHILIPPINES.****HEAVY FINANCIAL LOSS.**

MANILA (U.P.)—A ten-million-dollar investment, standing for America's single "big business" venture into the Philippines, will go under the hammer of a public auctioneer on May 1st. It is the Mindoro Sugar Estate on the island of Mindoro, south-west of Luzon.

Lands owned by the company include more than 50 square miles or, as the Manila Times points out, half again as much territory as is covered by the city of Manila.

Uncle Sam went into Mindoro with high hopes and has come out with a black eye, it is declared. Since the initiation of this enterprise in 1909, money has been poured into the venture in an endless stream. Now it has failed—possibly on the verge of success.

Aerial Communication.

In the course of developing the estate forests were cleared

LAWN TENNIS.

TO-DAY'S FINAL.
KEEN GAME EXPECTED.

The Final of the Open Singles Championship of the Colony is scheduled for to-day commencing at 4.15 p.m. S. A. Rumjahn and M. W. Lo are the finalists. Great interest is being taken in the match, which will probably be the best of the season, and will be a fitting conclusion to another successful competition.

Old Rivals.

The two are old rivals. Their first meeting dates back to 1922, when Lo was at his best and Rumjahn a promising young "buddie." Then they met to decide who should qualify for the semi-final. A splendid match took place, which ran to five sets. Lo eventually winning. In 1928 they met again and this meeting also went to the fifth set, but play was so very strenuous that the Chinese player developed cramp in the leg, when the score stood at 4 all and 30 love in favour of his opponent. One year later they faced each other again, and Rumjahn, who had by then acquired a good reputation as a match player, defeated Lo decisively in straight sets.

The Fourth Meeting.

To-day, therefore, will be their fourth meeting, and both are naturally very keen to win.

Lo has shown consistent form, and in his path to the Final has defeated Honda, three Champions, Goldman, and Fischer. That he will maintain his form to-day, there is not the least doubt, and he is considered as having the chance of his life to win the championship this time.

Stern Opposition.

S. A. Rumjahn's play is rather a problem. He shows up very well when least expected to and fails when he is expected to win. His performances in the Finals are fresh in the minds of most followers of the game and he has proved to be a capable and dangerous exponent when in form.

But will he be in form to-day? If so, the championship will probably fall into his hands. Rumjahn has undoubtedly the most consistent play in the Singles tourney for the past few years, having entered the Final for the fourth consecutive year.

Still, the match to-day should be productive of play of a very high standard, and be worth watching. It will undoubtedly be a struggle between the two "giants" of the tennis season, and a battle of wits is expected, as both play first-class tennis and have a great deal of experience of the game.

Individual Records.

Lo's record in the event is as follows:

1920.—Reached Challenge Round.
1921.—1st round.
1922.—Challenge round.
1923.—2nd round.
1924.—Did not compete.
1925.—3rd round.
1926.—Semi-final.
1927.—4th round.
1928.—Did not compete.
1929.—Final.

*Prior to 1924, the holder did not play right through, meeting the winner of the Final in the Challenge Round only.

S. A. Rumjahn's record is as follows:

1921.—Reached 3rd round.
1922.—4th round.
1923.—Semi-final.
1924.—Semi-final.
1925.—Semi-final.
1926.—Final.
1927.—Won Championship.
1928.—Final.
1929.—Final.

YESTERDAY'S MATCH.

In the Handicap Doubles, H. J. Armstrong and J. G. Lawrie (owe 4/6) beat G. W. Sewell and G. C. Grove (owe 16/1) yesterday in the semi-final by 6-4, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

FINAL.—S. A. Rumjahn v. M. W. Lo.

Handicap Doubles.

FINAL.—H. J. Armstrong and J. G. Lawrie (owe 4/6) v. O. E. C. Marton and H. Owen Hughes (owe 15/1).

Mixed Doubles.

FINAL.—S. E. Green and Miss Heard (owe 15) v. D. Smith and Mrs. Smith (owe 4/6).

CINEMA NEWS.

"THE MYSTERIOUS LADY"
TO-DAY AT QUEEN'S.

In "The Mysterious Lady," which opens to-day at the Queen's, Gretta Garbo will be seen in the most ambitious role of her career, as a beautiful Russian spy who plots the downfall of a young enemy officer.

Conrad Nagel, as the Austrian officer, gives a remarkable performance, and in the tender moments proves his worth in romantic roles.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

K.O.S.B. DEFEAT SOUTH CHINA.

WIN FOR SOMERSET L.I.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP STILL UNDECIDED.

Yesterday's games in the Hong Kong League resulted as under:—

Division I.

Somerset L.I. v. Small Units. 1

K.O.S.B. v. South China. 1

Division II.

S. China "A" v. Eastern F.C. 0

K.O.S.B. v. South China.

A large crowd turned out to witness this game on the Sookpoo ground and the result was a win for the K.O.S.B. by three goals to one.

The K.O.S.B. was the better team throughout and deserved to win by a bigger margin. In the first half, Reeves, the Borderers' star forward, was forced to leave the field but resumed after the interval.

Hands against a South China defender in the penalty area was the cause of South China's citadel falling. Stock took the spot kick and gave Pau Kw Ping no chance.

The K.O.S.B. then got down again and McGlinchey sent in a fast shot which Pau cleared. A free kick for the K.O.S.B. close to the penalty line was taken by Reeves who placed the ball in the net giving them a two goals lead at the interval.

Half-time: K.O.S.B. 2; South China 0.

South China opened the second half with a strong attack and for a time kept the K.O.S.B. at home. Ip Pak Wah was unlucky with a shot that beat McDougall but the ball hit the post and rebounded to play. Li Tin Sang was in good form at back and stopped Stock and Skiggs on several occasions.

Alexander went down the wing and cutting in scored with a fast cross shot. South China were now three goals down, but played up strongly and Chui Kwok Lun scored. The result was a win for the K.O.S.B. by three goals to one.

SOMERSET L.I. v. SMALL UNITS.

The Somerset have made themselves thoroughly at home on the Railway Ground at Kowloon, and followed up their win over the Police by soundly trouncing Small Units to the tune of six goals to one.

Small Units were good in patches, but were not up to the standard of their opponents.

Penny played a splendid game in goal and can scarcely be blamed for any of the shots which got past him. Small Units started vigorously.

Smith being prominent in the centre forward position, and a free kick just outside the penalty area was cleared with difficulty.

The Somerset soon got into their stride and Rayson flashed in a glorious shot which found the net from a difficult angle. The Somerset continued to have by far the better of the exchanges, and the second goal was scored by Rayson in exactly the same manner as the first, after Penny had brought off a beautiful save from Knapp. Spiers had a great chance of reducing the lead just before the interval, but shot right at Trevelyan, who cleared smartly.

Half-time: Somerset L.I. 2; Small Units 0.

After a period of uneventful exchanges Butcher obtained possession and finished a great run by cutting in to beat Penny with a perfect cross shot. Play had not been uneventful many minutes when the same player took advantage of a muddle amongst the Units defenders to repeat this manoeuvre and score another fine goal. Small Units never gave up trying, and Skinner, who was playing an untiring game, had had luck with a long shot which struck the angle of the crossbar, whilst a good effort by Smith was smartly cleared by Trevelyan. Butcher delighted the Somerset supporters at this stage by running through and again finding the net with a well placed drive. A free kick to Small Units just outside the penalty area looked dangerous, but Trevelyan saved from Grosvenor. The Somerset added a sixth goal getting netting with a delightful header from Rayson's centre. Small Units scored their solitary point a few minutes from the end, Smith converting a centre from Elliott. Penny earned warm applause in the closing stages by two fine saves from Baker.

Result: Somerset L.I. 6; Small Units 1.

Somerset L.I.—Trevelyan; Lawrence, Hayward; Chidgey, West, Harris; Rayson, Baker, Knapp, Guest and Butcher.

Small Units—Penny; Dohgan, Joyce; McAnland, Shinner, Grosvenor, Elliott, Spiers, Smith, Sabin and Twelvet.

Referee: Master-at-Arms Vosper (H.M.S. Cornwall).

(Continued on next Column).

HOLING OUT IN GOLF.

CAPSIMUM CON-TRACT CLAIM.

SMALL HOUSE AND RETAINING WALL.

SUMMARY COURT JUDGMENT.

FAILURE TO NOTIFY SMALL-POX.

SHARP FINE INFLICTED.

COMMANDERING "STONE."

ILLEGAL PARTITION.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES THIEF.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

BLUEJACKETS ROBBED.

BRITISH ART TREASURE.

FAMOUS PORTLAND VASE TO BE SOLD.

HELD AN EMPEROR'S ASHES.

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LINER.

DATE OF MAIDEN VOYAGE.

An Insane Act.

TO-DAY, AT 5.15 P.M.

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HOME FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE MATCH RESULT.

[THADDOE BROOKER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 6.

Playing in the Third Division (Northern Section) of the English League to-day, Southport entertained Accrington and won by three goals to one.

Few British golfers make a practice of keeping their scores in every round they play, and also of holding out their putts, including the short ones, writes T. P. Perkins, the British Amateur Golf Champion, in the Daily Express.

To do so would take away some of the pleasure of the game; but there is no doubt that if they would practise these ideas more often they would be more likely to achieve their ambition of getting their handicaps reduced.

It must be admitted that haphazard play in friendly four-ball matches is liable to have a bad effect on one's game. This occurs chiefly in connection with bunker play. One member of the four-ball is trapped and the other three are safe.

Our friend who is bunkered feels that he must get level with the others at all costs. He attempts either an altogether too difficult shot, or sometimes an impossible one, fails to remove the ball, and picks up, leaving matters to his partner.

Now, when he is playing in his next club competition, and he finds the trouble in a bunker, he remembers what occurred in the four-ball match and is caught in two minds what to attempt. It frequently happens that his card is spoiled, and perhaps eventually torn up, and what should have been an enjoyable Saturday afternoon ruined.

If he had adopted other tactics in his friendly four-ball, and tried to play the most suitable shot, his medal card might have been good enough to win the competition.

Our American friends always keep their scores and hole out everything. If they fail to get the ball out of a bunker at the first attempt they try harder to remove it with the second, and generally succeed.

Medal-Play Conditions.

By these methods they are accustomed to medal-play conditions, and usually put up as good a performance in competitions as at other times. Over here it is a common occurrence for a player to say, when asked what he has done: "Oh! Tore up at the fifth. Had too many in a bunker. I never can play with a card in my pocket," or: "Took three putts on several greens going out, and thus ruined my chances."

Invaluable Practice.

In the putting alone it is necessary to play each shot properly. For people who do not obtain much play it is an invaluable part of their practice. Putts of two to four feet are the most important of all, and a further point which occurs to me is that the wise golfer either plays them properly, or picks up the ball. Half-hearted attempts do a great deal of harm.

If I may be allowed to say so, I think that we in this country are too inclined to estimate the score on lines which are not sufficiently strict. I believe there are certain advantages in the estimated score. For one thing, it is rather a good compromise between the tediousness of the American way of holding out everything and the happy-go-lucky methods usually adopted here.

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5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music (Oriental records supplied by The Sincere Co.).

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8 to 10.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music relayed from the Roof Garden of The Sincere Co., Ltd.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

S. CHINA "A" v. EASTERN.

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A contract for the building of a retaining wall and a small house at Capsimum formed the subject of a claim at the Summary Court before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) yesterday afternoon.

The plaintiff, a contractor, named Ngai Fook, was represented by Mr. W. D. Owen (of Messrs. Hastings, Denny & Bowley), while Mr. A. E. Arculli appeared for the defendant, an Indian named Sher Khan.

Outlining the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Owen said that the claim was for \$394, being for work done and materials supplied, the sum including \$100 claimed by way of general damages for breach of contract.

An agreement was made between the parties on September 7, 1928, by which the plaintiff was to erect a retaining wall for \$300 and on the same site build a small house for \$400—a total of \$700. The retaining wall was completed—this was apparently necessary before the work on the house could proceed—but the defendant did not wish the plaintiff to build the house and desired to have it done by another contractor. The amount of the claim included certain materials which the defendant agreed to take over and less payments made on account to the plaintiff.

Not As Specified.

In addition to the contending parties who gave evidence, one witness was called by each side. Plaintiff's witness was the foreman who looked after the work. This man stated that he introduced the business to look after the work on a wage of \$15 a month. Hassan Khan, who described himself as a Building foreman, giving evidence for the plaintiff, said that he was present when the plaintiff and his witness agreed with the defendant to undertake the work for \$700. A provision in the agreement was that the retaining wall was to have a one-foot cement concrete foundation. Witness examined the work and found that the specification had not been adhered to, as in parts the concrete was only five inches deep. Further the wall was built of rough stone and in his opinion was not worth more than \$100.

Mr. Arculli argued that the plaintiff and his foreman jointly entered into a contract with the defendant, and therefore, he could not be sued by one man. The defendant had not agreed to split the amounts as suggested by the other side. It was a complete contract for the two jobs agreed at \$700, and the plaintiff stopped the work himself. Further that by the plaintiff receiving \$185 on account, he had been paid more than he was entitled to on the unsatisfactory work done.

His Lordship said he must accept the plaintiff's statement that he only contracted with defendant. He thought the arrangement was a verbal one and that the value of work done at \$700, and after deducting some items in the claim which were not allowed, less payments on account, judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$222.50 and costs.

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POLICE BATON CHARGE.

MINERS ACCUSED OF RIOTING.

"WOMEN IN FRONT."

Eight miners summoned for rioting during recent disturbances at Nine Point Colliery Ynyddu, appeared before the Blackwood magistrates. There were two batches of summonses respecting two succeeding days. The first batch of five men were summoned for that they "With divers other persons to the number of 700 or more unlawfully and riotously did assemble to disturb the public peace and then did make a great riot and disturbance to the terror and alarm of His Majesty's subjects at Cymefelinach."

Five men were also summoned in the second batch for similar offences, the other persons stated to have assembled in this instance being 1,000. All the men belong to Ynyddu.

Colliery Closed.

Mr. H. S. Lyne prosecuting, said that the colliery had been closed previous to the disturbances. The owners and the Miner's Federation had not been able to come to terms on which the colliery could be worked. The colliery company decided to reopen the mine, and for that purpose they had made arrangements to engage men who were not necessarily members of the Miner's Federation, a large proportion of whom belong to another union—the Industrial Union.

A start was made. Police Superintendent Spendlove and ten policemen were on duty near the colliery for the purpose of protecting the men working, apparently non-federation men. These included about seventy men from Bargod. The police were able to escort the Bargod men safely home.

Superintendent Spendlove had sixty police with him later. A large hostile crowd had assembled obviously to molest the local colliers as they were escorted home. Superintendent Spendlove went in front of the crowd and did his best to persuade them not to interfere. The advice had no effect. Superintendent Spendlove met with shouting and booing, and stones continued to be thrown to such a degree that a number of people, including constables, were struck. One was badly hurt.

Order to Draw Batons.

"The superintendent then gave the order to his men to draw batons," added Mr. Lyne. "The baton charge took place. It was short, and lasted only three minutes. In fact, within five minutes the men were reassembled with their escort."

"The people dispersed quickly when they saw the police, and the escorted men were taken into their houses. You will be able to imagine what sort of treatment they would have received if the police had not taken drastic steps."

Superintendent Spendlove, giving evidence, said regarding the stone throwing, that the people doing it out one of their own men over the eye with a stone.

Mr. Ellis Lloyd, defending: You would not expect women to be in a riotous crowd?—Yes.

Why?—It is an old tactic to put the women in front. It hampers the police.

Superintendent Spendlove added that the women were in front of men who were throwing stones.

Police Constable Mullen, in cross-examination, denied Mr. Ellis Lloyd's suggestion that the baton charge was "a sort of comic opera charge."

Mullen was asked if he held that it was a custom to put women in front of the crowd.

"I have seen it done at New Tredegar and Aberllynny on two or three occasions," he replied.

Mr. Ellis Lloyd: Women are usually the most vicious part of a crowd, but do you suggest that miners in the Welsh mining districts deliberately put their women in the front rank?—I cannot say that, but I have seen women take a prominent part.

The hearing was adjourned.

ARMED ROBBERY AT LAICHKOK.

HAUL OF OVER \$1,000.

A robbery by a gang of armed men was carried out yesterday forenoon at 78, Laichikok Road, second floor. A married woman occupying the floor was nursing her baby when she was suddenly confronted by two men armed with revolvers who entered by the open door. They were later joined by three others carrying daggers.

The woman was driven into a cubicle and guarded by one of the men while the others made a thorough search of the house. There were several other women living in the rear part of the floor; who were also robbed.

The gang stayed about one hour and stole over \$1,000 worth of property, including jewellery and \$303 in money.

FATALITY AT LAMMA CHANNEL.

H.M.S. HERMES AND A SAMPAN.

An accident occurred at Lamma Channel, about eight miles from Waglan, while H.M.S. Hermes was carrying out exercises yesterday. A sampan, 5068A, was caught in the back-wash of the aircraft carrier and capsized. There was a family of six people on board, of whom a small boy was drowned. The others were rescued and brought to the harbour by junks, which also took the sampan in tow.

KOWLOON HOUSE COLLAPSE.

TWO MEN INJURED.

At about 6 o'clock yesterday evening some excitement was caused at Yee-mun Villas, Chatham Road, on the site of a house under demolition.

Five of the housebreaking gang were on the ground floor when a part of the first floor collapsed and buried them in the debris. All the coolies managed to extricate themselves, but two of them needed medical attention, and had to be taken to the Kowloon Hospital.

STERILISATION OR SEGREGATION? IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Two important questions have been raised by the resolution which was sent recently to the Ministry of Health on the subject of the sterilisation of the mentally defective.

The questions are: (1) What are mentally defective people, and who decides that they are so? and (2) Who, in the event of sterilisation becoming legal, would undertake the operation?

A Daily Express representative discussed the whole matter with Mr. Eldon Moore at the Eugenic Society headquarters in London.

The definition of a mental defective which we accept," he said, "is the legal one which is embodied in the Act of 1913. That is: 'A person who is not capable except in very favourable circumstances, of looking after himself and his affairs.'

"Mentally Defectives. The number of mentally defective persons has risen from less than 140,000 in 1900 to an indefinite figure which has been estimated at not less than 190,000, and which some reliable investigators like A. M. Carr-Saunders and D. Caradoc-Jones put as high as 350,000.

"This, on the basis of the lower figure alone, is an increase of 35 per cent., while in the same time the normal population has only increased by 14 per cent.

"There are a large number of so-called sub-normal carriers that is, people who in themselves are not actually mentally defective, but who reproduce the defects of a previous in a following generation.

"Border-line Cases. There are, too, quite a number of 'border-line' cases, and it is almost generally accepted that skilled people will never disagree on what is or is not a border-line case. It is not proposed to apply sterilisation to these cases.

"Sterilisation would be undertaken by doctors and skilled alienists. The normal doctor is far more likely to fail to certify a case as mentally defective than to certify wrongly a person who is not.

"It is not proposed to make sterilisation compulsory—only voluntary. In cases where a defective was considered incapable of giving his consent, his guardian-at-law would do so, as is the case now in Alberta.

"How do the Eugenicists regard birth control? Well, they differ considerably, but, looking at the matter broadly, it is almost universally held that birth control would not solve the question of eliminating mental defectives from the population, and this is the view of the head of the International Commission, comprising some forty or fifty eminent doctors of all nations, which investigates birth control from the purely medical point of view.

"The birth control clinics in England are having, in some respects, a eugenic effect, but in other respects their influence would seem to be dysgenic.

"Clinics Powerless. Briefly, one can say that the clinics are serving the unskilled, but that they have been aiding the skilled to a considerable extent also, and that they have been powerless to limit the reproduction of those fertile individuals in the community who constitute a serious problem—the feeble-minded, the imbeciles, the chronic paupers, and the persistent leavers on the State."

Mr. Moore emphasised the fact that sterilisation is not considered an alternative to segregation, but as supplementary to it.

"I would like also to point out," he continued, "that the advocates of sterilisation are not suggesting that the method of carrying it out should be as drastic as people seem to understand by the word.

"It would simply mean that two people, either of whom was sterilised, could not have children—that is all."

"SEEMED DEAD IN COCKPIT."

LAST GLANCE OF DOOMED AIR PILOT.

CRASH PUZZLE.

Remarkable evidence regarding the demerous of an air pilot shortly before his machine crashed was given at the inquest at Kenley on Sergeant John William Pearce, of the Royal Air Force, stationed at Hawkinge.

The machine he was piloting fell into the grounds of Lagham Manor, South Godstone, and then burst into flames. A man at work in the garden narrowly escaped being struck by the airplane.

Mr. John Reynolds, of Lagham-road, said in evidence that he estimated the height of the machine at only three hundred feet. He was in the ground of Lagham Manor, and the machine fell within a yard of where he had been standing. He had just enough time to run about ten yards, and, recovering his senses, rushed towards the airplane and helped to pull the pilot out. His opinion was that the pilot must have fainted.

Dramatic Evidence.

Dramatic evidence was given by Sergeant Pilot C. A. A. Fell, of the R.A.F., Kenley. He said that he was circling around the aerodrome when he saw Pearce's machine coming from the direction of Redhill. Pearce appeared to be doubtful of his position, but then picked up the main railway line.

"As he was flying in my direction," said Sergeant Fell, "I decided to 'formate' with him, and, when we were about fifty yards apart, I waved to him but there was no response at all except just a glance over his shoulder."

Sergeant Fell then explained that he was about fifteen hundred feet high, and that Pearce seemed to be flying normally all the time they were together, but his attitude seemed to be entirely abnormal.

"I have 'formated' with other people and they have been jolly and waved back," added Sergeant Fell, "but Pearce did not seem to be acting. He seemed dead in the cockpit. There was not a movement of any description. That is what I could not make out. He seemed to hold that position all the time I was with him."

"In a Little Doubt."

The coroner: Did it suggest itself to you that he had lost consciousness?—He did not seem to have much life, and did not seem to take much notice. There was just the one glance over his shoulder. I thought he was in a little doubt about his position.

The coroner: He was in an unusual attitude?—Yes, I have never seen anybody lying in quite the same position as he was.

He was not able to respond to your waving?—He did not seem to take a great deal of interest in what was about him. I left him about 4.15, and he was on his course for Hawkinge, and so I decided to break off at Kenley station. The machine was normal when last I saw it.

One of the jurymen asked what was the temperature at that height, and Fell said that it was not too great.

The jurymen: Perhaps he was numbed by the cold?—I was quite comfortable.

"We have the evidence of R.A.F. witnesses," he said, "that he did not appear normal. It is necessary to find out if possible how it happened, in order that future accidents may be prevented."

The coroner adjourned the inquest.

ULSTER AND NEW BILL.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION TO GO.

Belfast (U.P.)—More opposition than was first anticipated was brought to bear against the new plan for the abolition of the Proportional Representation System in Ulster. The bill has passed the second reading but the Nationalists are still continuing their opposition.

In introducing the bill at its second reading Lord Craigavon, the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland said that it is based on the Act setting up the Northern Parliament, and which gave Parliament the power after three years to alter the system of voting as to revert to the Single-Member constituency system.

"Absolutely Fair."

According to Lord Craigavon the bill will be absolutely fair to all parts of Ulster, but the Nationalists say that the scheme will have the effect of seriously reducing their membership in the House of Commons.

Twelve Nationalists were returned to the present House of Commons at the 1926 elections, but if the new bill comes into effect, it will, according to an official statement by the Nationalist leaders, reduce this number to not more than seven or eight members out of Ulster's 32, despite the fact that the Nationalists form almost a third of the total population of Northern Ireland.

SOUTHERN CROSS PEARL.

BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE CURIO.

NINE GEMS IN ONE.

London (U.P.)—The Southern Cross Pearl, a beautiful gem containing a cluster of nine pearls naturally grown together to form an almost perfect Latin cross, was exhibited at the White City recently.

It is valued at \$30,000, and owing to the fact that it would be impossible to replace it, the pearl has been insured for a sum considerably in excess of this. Yet there were no apparent efforts to guard it from the thousands of people who passed before, the glass case under which glistened the jewel.

Seven of the pearls compose the shaft of the cross, which is nearly two inches long. The two arms are formed of one pearl on each side. The pearls are all of a very fine Oriental type, and would be of good shape but for the fact that they became slightly flattened and elongated by compression during growth.

Found by a Native.

It was a west Australian native who, when fishing at night under the light of the moon and the Southern Cross off the shore near Roeburn, brought the shell to light from the bed of the sea.

When they opened the shell, revealing the amazing pearl, the native and his son were filled with awe, and regarded the cross with a superstitious dread. After hasty consultation they decided to bury it in the sand. There it remained for many years until Alexander Forrest, the Australian explorer, persuaded the ignorant fisherman to part with his find.

Since that time the pearl has changed hands many times. Each time it has been parted with at a sum exceeding twice the purchaser's price. The simple fisherman who sold it first was glad to part with his find, and was well content with the few pounds that he received in exchange.

At first sight it might be supposed that the component pearls, or at least some of them, had been artificially grouped together, but minute examination of the cross under high magnifying power has dispelled any notion of its artificial character. Many scientists and experts have examined the cluster and submitted it to searching tests which must have revealed any unnatural cementation.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE STEAMER "COBLENZ" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and PORT, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained. Consignees are further notified that the Steamer "COBLENZ" has taken at BREMEN and HAMBURG Through Cargo for HONG KONG, Ex S.S. "IRMGARD," S.S. "KONG FAHREN," S.S. "NIE," S.S. "KONG ROSE," and S.S. "NAJARA" from MALMO, GOTHENBURG, OSLO, and FORS.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

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NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, Hong Kong, 10th Apr., 1929 [7897]

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PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here on April 9 from the North by the a.s. Porthos:—Mr. and Mrs. Rollmann and child, Miss Pontifex, Mrs. Tatin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Simon, Mr. G. Xavier, Baronne Guillaume and child, Mrs. Sauvage and two infants, Mr. Tassel, Mrs. Brugges, and one infant, Mrs. Audoye, Mr. Milich, Mr. and Mrs. Vigneau and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Lanier and two infants, Mr. Omessa, Mr. and Mrs. Rida, Mr. and Mrs. Bonaventura, Mr. Y. Chow, Mrs. D. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. D. Corte Real and son, Mrs. Maria Maher, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Kok Shan, Mrs. Ma Fun, Mrs. Li Chiu and two infants, Mr. Wou Sao Fang, Mr. E. Zoumeroff, Mr. Gewitch, Mr. W. Hornell, Mr. H. Foung, Mr. and Mrs. Hsu Hua Ji, Miss Chow, Mr. F. Rosselin.

The following passengers arrived here on April 9 by the a.s. Athos II. from Marseilles:—Mr. and Mrs. Eynard and child, Mr. Y. A. G. Pereira, Mr. S. C. Vieira, Mr. A. Hicks, Mr. Tan Lew Hong, Mr. Wong Kin Man, Mr. N. Hill, Mr. J. P. Ipekjian, Mr. J. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Lodge, Col. and Mrs. A. U. Bump, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Seel, Mrs. Klahr, Mr. G. W. Harries, Mrs. Aran Thi (Chan Shi), Mr. and Mrs. Ly Fae Hang and one infant.

Departures.

The following passengers left Hong Kong by the a.s. Athos II. on April 9, for the North:—Rev. Fa. Robert, Mr. Medard, Mr. H. Borman, Miss M. Sharp, Miss A. Maclean, Mr. Arsene Ceron, Mrs. L. Hvoslova, Mrs. J. Gonobova, Mrs. Greenfield, Mr. D. Oinsajem, Capt. J. M. Murphy.

The following European passengers left Hong Kong for Marseilles and ports:—Mr. G. Wilde (Consul), Mr. G. Silvestri, Mr. F. Asbridge, Mr. G. Petriquin, Mr. A. Quinson, Miss Hahnemann, Mr. and Mrs. de Champeaux, Mr. and Mme. E. Rivet, Mr. and Mrs. Moirandean, Miss Moirandean, Judge A. Teodoro, Mrs. Teodoro, Mr. A. W. Brankston, Miss C. Carter, Miss L. Molin, Mr. H. Haack, Miss V. E. Smalley, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Chapman, Miss Chapman, Master Chapman, Miss Marion H. Crump, Miss G. M. Brown, Mr. Marcelo Regner, Miss Regner.

MISHAP TO S.S. GAMBADA.

TOWED INTO PORT BY "HENRY KESWICK."

The a.s. Gambada, of the British India and Apsar Line, was towed into port yesterday afternoon by the Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock tug-boat Henry Keswick. The vessel broke her propeller shaft about 200 miles out of Hong Kong on Sunday, April 7, and the Henry Keswick was sent to her assistance.

The vessel was bound for Hong Kong from Japan at the time and on arrival here she was berthed at the Kowloon Wharves, where she will discharge her cargo for Hong Kong and later move to the Kowloon Docks where repairs will be effected. It is thought that the vessel will be delayed several days on her scheduled time of sailing.

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Pres. Hayes, Sun. May 19, 8 Pres. Harrison, Sun. June 30, 8

To Manila

Pres. Madison, Apr. 13, 8 p.m. Pres. Taft, May 7, 8 p.m.

Pres. Pierce, Apr. 23, 8 a.m. Pres. McKinley, May 11, 8 p.m.

Pres. Jackson, Apr. 27, 6 p.m. Pres. Jefferson, May 21, 6 p.m.

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SHANGHAI "NINGPO" ... On 13th Apr. 9 a.m.	9 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SUNNING" ... On 14th Apr. 8 a.m.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE "KIUNGCHOW" ... On 14th Apr. Noon	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KAYING" ... On 14th Apr. Noon	Noon
SWATOW, AMOY, SWATOW & SPORE "ANKING" ... On 15th Apr. 5 p.m.	5 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SZECHUEN" ... On 16th Apr. 5 p.m.	5 p.m.
WUHAIR, CHONG & TIENTSIN "KUEICHOW" ... On 17th Apr. 8 a.m.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI "KINGHAI" ... On 18th Apr. 8 a.m.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN "SINXIANG" ... On 21st Apr. 8 a.m.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "KWANGCHOW" ... On 21st Apr. Noon	Noon
SANTAO, S'hai, N'CHUANG & DALRY "YINGCHOW" ... On 21st Apr. 3 p.m.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY, SWATOW & SPORE "ANHUI" ... On 22nd Apr. 3 p.m.	3 p.m.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE "KINGYUAN" ... On 23rd Apr. 10 a.m.	10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG "TEAN" ... On 23rd Apr. 11 a.m.	11 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG "HUPEH" ... On 23rd Apr. 11 a.m.	11 a.m.
WUHAIR, CHONG & TIENTSIN "HUGHOW" ... On 27th Apr. 8 a.m.	8 a.m.

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ANGERS ... 18th June	G. METZINGER ... 18th June
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STATION	HONG KONG DISTANCE TIME	APRIL 9, 1929.					APRIL 10, 1929.				
		Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Weather	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Vladivostok ...	12	30.00	76.0	86	ENE	2 o	29.94	76.0	85	...	...
Nemuro ...	11	30.00	76.0	...	S	...	29.71	75.4	...	ENE	0 c
Hokodate ...	...	30.02	76.5	...	SE	...	29.67	75.3	...	E	...
Tokyo ...	...	29.86	75.0	...	SW	...	29.80	75.0	...	...	...
Kochi ...	...	29.84	75.0	...	WSW	...	29.86	76.0	...	...	...
Nagasaki ...	...	29.93	76.1	...	WNW	...	30.00	76.2	...	WSW	...
Kagoshima ...	...	29.98	76.1	...	W	...	30.02	76.5	...	NW	...
Oshima ...	...	30.00	76.0	...	NNE	...	30.06	76.3	...	NNW	...
Naha ...	...	30.00	76.0	...	N	...	30.04	76.0	...	N	...
Ishigakijima ...	...	29.98	76.1	...	NNE	...	30.00	76.2	...	NE	...
Bonin Island ...	...	29.95	76.1	...	S	...	29.98	76.1	...	...	...
Chefoo ...	15	29.75	75.5	62	73	WSW	30.07	76.3	40	100	...
Shanghai ...	14	30.00	76.0	72	23	WSW	30.14	76.5	52	63	...
Gutzlaff ...	...	30.08	76.4	38	76	SW	30.17	76.6	54	55	...
Sharp Peak ...	...	29.95	76.1	70	75	ESE	29.87	75.7	67	89	...
Amoy ...	...	29.94	76.0	73	38	E	29.96	76.1	66	75	...
Swatow ...	...	29.94	76.0	70	52	E	30.02	76.5	64	95	...
Taihekou ...	11	30.01	76.3	77	54	E	...	...	...	...	...
Taichu ...	...	29.94	76.0	82	...	W	...	...	...	...	...
Tainan ...	...	29.92	75.9	86	...	WNW	...	...	...	...	...
Koshun ...	...	29.95	76.0	81	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore ...	...	29.95	76.0	77	...	NE	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong ...	14	29.93	76.0	75	66	E	29.94	76.0	69	64	E
Gap Rock ...	...	29.93	76.0	...	ENE	3 b	29.93	76.0	...	ENE	4 o
Macao ...	...	29.91	75.9	81	62	SSE	29.88	75.9	68	81	SE
Hoihow ...	...	29.92	75.9	79	71	NE	29.91	75.9	74	90	ENE
Pratas Island ...	...	29.88	75.9	75	79	E	29.89	75.9	68	96	E
Phulien ...	15	29.84	75.7	82	...	SE	29.88	75.9	73	...	S
Tourane ...	...	29.85	75.8	86	...	SSE	29.86	75.8	77	...	E
Cape St. James ...	...	29.82	75.5	82	67	ENE	29.88	75.9	73	91	ENE
Basco ...	14	29.80	75.6	84	68	NE	29.86	75.8	73	94	...
Aparri ...	...	29.75	75.7	93	46	NW	29.86	75.8	72	94	...
Tuguegarao ...	...	29.75	75.7	86	68	WNW	29.80	75.6	75	71	SE
Vigan ...	...	29.75	75.7	90	57	W	29.82	75.7	73	92	SE
Manila ...	...	29.72	75.4	90	66	NNE	29.81	75.7	77	86	...
Legaspi ...	...	29.73	75.5	86	74	W	29.80	75.6	75	96	...
Calbayog ...	...	29.74	75.5	86	74	N	29.81	75.7	77	91	N
Tacloban ...	...	29.74	75.5	86	68	SW	29.80	75.6	75	88	NE
Iloilo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.79	75.6	75	96	...
Cebu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.89	75.9	76	...	E
Surigao ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	75.7	...	NE	4 o
Saipan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	75.8	...	NE	2 o
Guam ...	12.22	29.80	75.6	...	E	4 o	4.22	29.84	75.7	...	NE
Yap ...	11.60	29.81	75.7	...	ENE	4 o	5	29.82	75.8	...	NE
Pelew ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.93	76.0	79	...	...
Ponape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.86	75.8	81	...	NE
Labuan ...	14	29.80	75.6	88	84	SW	29.84	75.7	86	92	SW

April 10d. 11h. 16m.—A moderate anticyclone has developed over N. China, and a depression covers N. Japan. The southern depression has apparently filled up.

Moderate monsoon may be expected along the coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 2.02 inches, against an average of 7.55 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 11th.

DISTRICT.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamcocks
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

N.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, drizzle or mist.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, April 10.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.91	30.61	29.91
Temperature ...	73	70	69
Humidity ...	75	73	65
Wind ...	E	ENE	ENE
Direction ...	4	3	4
Force ...	B	O	O
Weather ...	0.60	0.00	0.00
Rain ...	0.60	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 9.79

Lowest open-air Temperature, 10.67

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 11 to 17, 1929.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

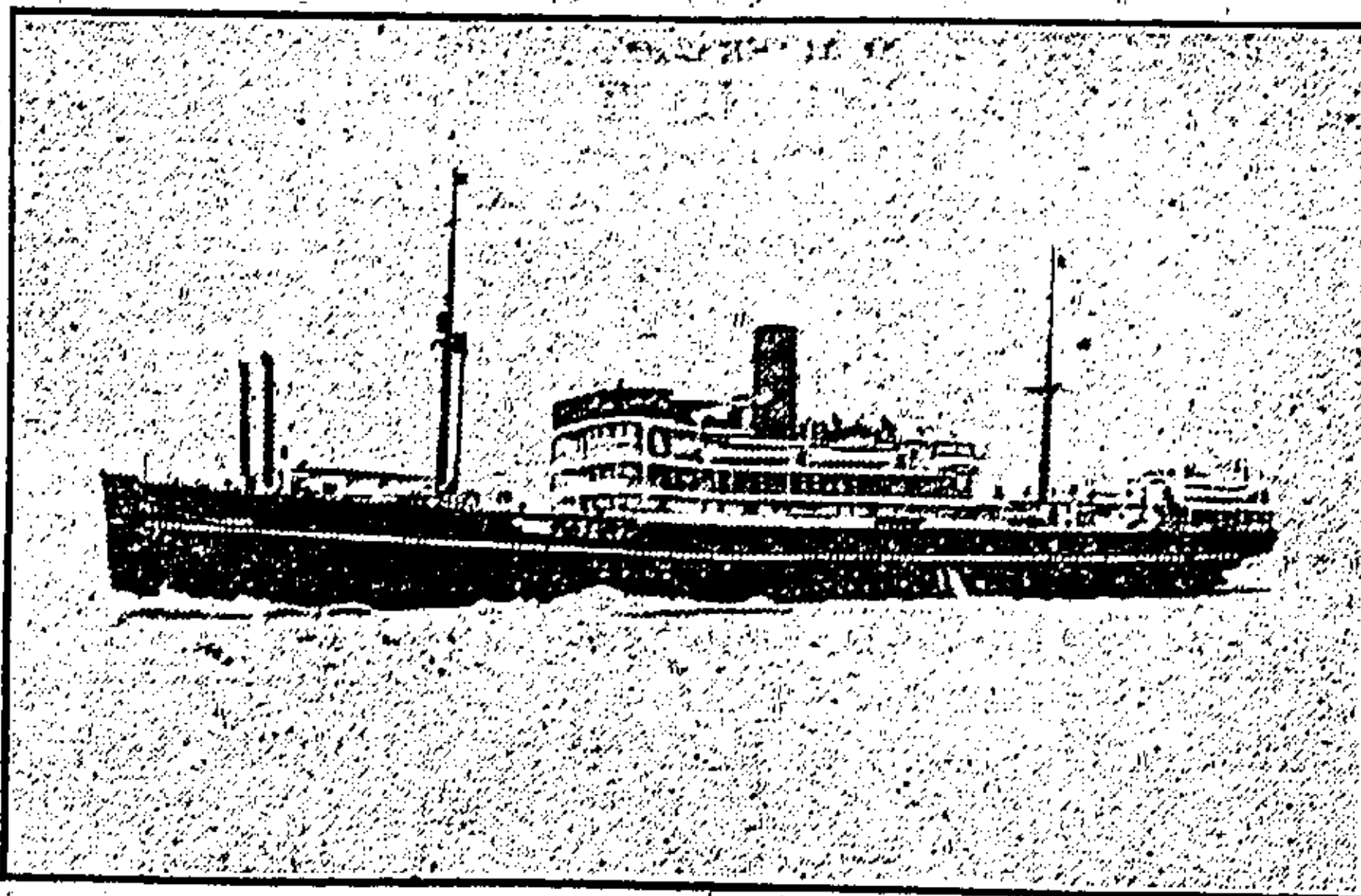
Day of Week	Date of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Thur.	11	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		9 58	6 6	4 9	2 0
Fri.	12	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		11 3	5 9	4 41	1 0
Sat.	13	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		10 29	6 9	4 29	2 4
Sun.	14	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		11 3	5 9	4 41	1 0
Mon.	15	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
		10 29	6 9	4 29	2 4
Tue.	16	No infer.	high	low	val.
		1 43	6 8	10 47	1 3
Wed.	17	No infer.	high	low	val.
		3 27	6 4	11 58	1 3

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

TO	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TRINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" "CHAKSANG" "KWONGSANG" "KWAISANG"	Sun., 14th Apr., at 7 a.m. Wed., 17th Apr., at 7 a.m. Sun., 21st Apr., at 7 a.m. Wed., 24th Apr., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE.	"NAMSANG" "HOSANG"	Wed., 17th Apr., at 7 a.m. Fri., 20th Apr., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, S'hai, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Sun., 5th May, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENANG"	Satur., 13th Apr., at 10 a.m.
BANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Satur., 13th Apr., at 10 a.m. Thurs., 2nd May, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Wed., 24th Apr., at 4 p.m.
CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Mon., 15th Apr., at 9 p.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ...	29th May
Steamship "GLENIFFER" ...	26th June
Steamship "GLENSEANE" ...	24th July

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ...	13th April
Steamship "FEMEROKESHIRE" ...	29th April
Steamship "GLENITFER" ...	11th May
Steamship "CARMARTHENSIRE" ...	27th May
Steamship "GLENSEANE" ...	14th June

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11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

Steamers	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	May 1	May 4	May 7	May 9	May 18
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	June 1
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 13	June 22
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 28	July 1	July 4	July 6	July 15
EMPERESS OF ASIA	July 10	July 13	July 16	July 18	July 27
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 20
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 21	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 29	Sept. 7
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 10	Sept. 13	Sept. 16	Sept. 18	Sept. 27
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Sept. 28	Oct. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 6	Oct. 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 10	Oct. 13	Oct. 16	Oct. 18	Oct. 27
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 16
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Nov. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 21	Nov. 30
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec. 14

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Apr. 19	Apr. 21	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 25
May 7	May 9	EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 12

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KOREA MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Apr.
SHINYO MARU ... Wednesday, 1st May

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

TOYAMA MARU ... Monday, 22nd Apr.
MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 8th May

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

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KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Apr.
HARUNA MARU (Call Hall) ... Saturday, 4th May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Apr.
KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd May

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Apr.
BENGAL MARU ... Saturday, 27th Apr.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

RAKUYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Apr.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

HAKATA MARU ... Monday, 6th May

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Friday, 19th Apr.

LISBON MARU ... Monday, 29th Apr.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

LIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Apr.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BANGKOK MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Apr.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KATORI MARU ... Monday, 15th Apr.

PENANG MARU (Kobe direct) ... Monday, 15th Apr.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Friday, 19th Apr.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement. Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 30,000 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO 26,000 TONS.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the returns to the Harbor Office of cargo carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

British	Cargo for	Through
Sunning	Shanghai 250	200
Chip Shing	Canton —	1,100
American	Golden Dragon, Los Angeles 2,107	4,624
French	Porthos, Japan 40	839
Athos II., Marseilles 314	2,818	3,457
German	Saarbrücken, Bremen 9	1,900
Coblentz, Hamburg 500	2,190	3,990
Dutch	Gemma, Rotterdam 601	5,000
Cremer, Amoy —	1,085	
Tjikarang, Soerabaya 4,152	851	
Norwegian	Prominent, Saigon 2,600	2,600
Japanese	Kuramasan Maru, Dairen 1,700	1,270
Menado Maru, Haiphong 700	—	
Kwayo Maru, Rangoon 2,050	3,838	
Neakyu Maru, Japan 4,000	5,430	5,108
Portuguese	K. Heng, K. C. Wan 100	100
Chinese	Hsin Fo Sing, Dairen 282	1,244
Sun Kong, K. C. Wan 900	—	
Tak Hing, Macao 65	547	1,244
Total	20,679	28,639

Arrivals and Departures.
The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

British	Arr.	Dept.
American	3	7
French	2	4
German	2	0
Dutch	2	0
Norwegian	1	4
Japanese	4	1
Portuguese	1	0
Chinese	3	3
Total	20	20

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT CASES.

A SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD HAWKER FINED.

At the Marine Court yesterday, a seventeen year old boy was fined \$10 or ten days' imprisonment by Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N. for hawking without a license. The lad pleaded not guilty and said that at the time of his arrest he was on his way to deliver ship's ratmen fenders. His master gave evidence to the effect that the goods had been ordered by the master of a sampan and his foks had instructions to take them to a certain sampan. He could not explain what the lad was doing with them, as the witness for the police stated that when he saw accused, he was making a sale to another boatman. The magistrate remarked that he could not believe the master's story and accordingly imposed the fine as above.

Captain Seaton.
His many friends will be glad to learn that Capt. Seaton of the Anjou has left the Government Civil Hospital where he has been for some three weeks with a broken shoulder.

S.S. Cassum.
The s.s. Cassum ex H.M.S. Wood-lark, which has been laid-up off Shamshuipo for some time sailed for Wuchow on Tuesday afternoon. Capt. J. Wilson is in command.

Wuchow at Last!
The master of the Kong So, Capt. A. MacInnes, reported on his arrival in port on Tuesday afternoon that the water in the West River had risen to such an extent that he was able to get up to Wuchow.

Dangerous Goods.
The Golden Dragon from Los Angeles and Shanghai had on board 700 tons of gasoline and 743 tons of kerosene for Hong Kong, while her cargo for through ports included 1,191 tons of gasoline and 694 tons kerosene.

Fifty drums of Arrack were among the dangerous goods included in the manifest of the Tjikarang, from Soerabaya and Batavia.

Measles.
On her arrival in port yesterday, the master of the Coblentz reported one case of measles. The vessel was from Hamburg and Manila.

Death at Sea.
The death of a passenger from Sunstroke was reported yesterday by the Coblentz.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.
The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Asiatic deck passengers to the		
Colon during the 24 hours ended		
at 9 a.m. yesterday:—		
Sunning (Br.) Shanghai and Swatow	115	
Porhosa (Fr.) Japan and Shanghai	85	
Athos II. (Fr.) Marseilles and Saigon	28	
Cremer (Dutch) Amoy and Swatow	1,079	
Tjikarang (Dutch) Soerabaya and Batavia	197	
Prominent (Nor.) Saigon	201	
Menado Maru (Jap.) Haiphong and Pakhoi	8	
Total	1,771	

ARRIVALS.

April 9.

Saarbrücken, German str., 5,385 tons, Capt. Johann Meyer, from Shanghai, buoy No. 41—Melchers & Co.
Sunkong, Chinese str., 323 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from K. C. Wan, buoy No. C14—Man Yick.

April 10.

Canton Maru, Japanese str., 1,647 tons, Capt. C. Mikami, from Keelung, O.S.K. Wharf—O.S.K.
Chak Sang, British str., 1,470 tons, Capt. J. McInish, from Tsing-tow, West Point Wharf—J. M. & Co.

Coblentz, German str., 5,395 tons, Capt. W. Reher, from Manila, buoy No. A22—Melchers & Co.
Cremer, Dutch str., 2,734 tons, Capt. G. J. Harmsen, from Swatow, buoy No. A29—J.C.J.L.

Hai Ching, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. O. H. Farrar, from Swatow, Douglas S.S. Wharf—D.S.S. Co.

Hsin Foo Sing, Chinese str., 991 tons, Capt. R. Semaim, from Tsing-tow, buoy No. C17—Yee Tai Hong.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. Brewer, from Swatow, Coy's Wharf—Chin On S.S. Co., Ltd.

Ka Hing, Portuguese str., 339 tons, Capt. Jose Antunes, from K. C. Wan, Saigon Wharf—Hong On Co.

Ken-yu Maru, Japanese str., 3,172 tons, Capt. M. Fujishiro, from Wakamatsu, buoy No. B50—Y.K.K.
Prodence, Norwegian str., 743 tons, Capt. C. W. Engelen, from Shanghai, Stonecutters Wharf—K. Larsen & Co.

Prominent, Norwegian str., 1,377 tons, Capt. H. Jensen, from Saigon, buoy No. C35—Wo Fat Sing.

Seistan, British str., 1,571 tons, Capt. Alex. C. Inglis, from Singapore, buoy No. B47—Foon Nam & Co.

Sunning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Shanghai, buoy No. B34—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

April 10.

Chaksang, for Canton.
Chronos, for Manila.
Coblentz, for Shanghai.
Cremer, for Singapore.
Dorry, for Haiphong.
Golden Dragon, for Haiphong.
Hsin Foo Sing, for Canton.
Ka Hing, for K. C. Wan.
Kwayo Maru, for Keelung.
Limchow, for Canton.
Saarbrücken, for Manila.
Sunning, for Canton.
Wing Hong, for Canton.
Wing Lee, for Singapore.

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"CITY OF GLASGOW" ... London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg ... 10th June

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE

"CITY OF LILLE" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th May

"CITY OF SINGAPORE" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th June

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"TINHOW" ... 18th April

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(Under Contract with H.M. Government)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NALDERA"	16,088	13th Apr., Noon	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	14th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KARMALA"	9,128	20th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"MANPUA"	5,373	24th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	10,946	27th Apr.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KIDDERPORE"	5,354	3rd May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,114	11th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"MOBKA"	10,953	25th May	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"LAHORE"	5,252	1st June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"DELTA"	8,097	8th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"JEYPORE"	5,318	15th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"RAJPUTANA"	16,588	22nd June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"PERIM"	7,848	29th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,005	6th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	16,601	13th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,114	20th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	10,950	27th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,128	3rd Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	10,953	10th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,144	17th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	10,953	24th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,144	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	10,953	7th Sept.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,144	14th Sept.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	10,953	21st Sept.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,144	28th Sept.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	10,953	5th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,144	12th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	10,953	19th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,144	26th Oct.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	10,953	2nd Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,144	9th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	10,953	16th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,144	23rd Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	10,953	30th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

* Cargo only.
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BRITISH INDIA-APOAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SANTHA"	7,754	17th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,006	22nd Apr.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	6th May	do.
"TAKADA"	6,949	13th May	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st May	do.
"TALMA"	10,006	28th May	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	4th June	do.
"SANTHA"	7,754	11th June	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	18th June	do.

B.I.—Apear Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SHAFURA"	6,950	8th May	Manila, Sandakan, Thessalon, Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
"TANDA"	6,956	31st May	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	6,900	6th July	do.
"SHAFURA"	6,950	2nd Aug.	do.
"TANDA"	6,956	30th Aug.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Durban, or other ports en route as indicated on the schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand & Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via the Panama Canal.

